MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 OCTOBER 1981

Reaction to AWACS Decision

Saudi Comment -- SPA reported that the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, expressed satisfaction with the U.S. Senate's decision approving the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. He said the decision shows that members of the U.S. Congress fully realize the importance of Saudi-U.S. relations. According to another SPA report, the Riyadh paper AN-NADWAH said the Senate's endorsement of the AWACS deal is a victory for principles and will help counteract the "strategic deficiency" in the balance of military forces between the Arab nation and Israel. AN-NADWAH said that whenever the U.S. Administration considers its real interests in the Arab world it can always free itself from the "bonds of Zionist terror," which had forced the United States into adopting policies that caused Arab hostility toward the United States. AN-NADWAH said Americans can now prevent their future from being controlled by the Zionists, who are busy destroying any occasion for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Meanwhile, Kuwait radio reported from Washington that Saudi Air Force Commander Prince Bandar ibn Sultan said the AWACS sale will increase the chances of peace in the Middle East.

Egyptian Comment -- Describing the Senate's approval of the AWACS deal as a victory for President Reagan and a step forward in U.S.-Saudi relations, Cairo radio said the deal is considered to be a sound overture in U.S. policy that could enable other friendly Arab countries and other countries to obtain AWACS aircraft.

Israeli Reaction -- IDF radio broadcast live an Israeli Government statement, read out by Prime Minister Menahem Begin after a special Cabinet session, that expressed regret at the U.S. Senate's decision to approve "the double deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia," which is in a state of war with Israel, which is opposed to the Camp David accords and which finances "terror" in the Middle East. The statement said Israel will do everything to overcome the "new and grave danger" facing it and expressed appreciation for Israel's friends in the United States, asserting that some supporters of the AWACS sale appreciate the status and policy of Israel. The statement also noted that Begin had received a letter from President Reagan promising that the United States will continue to help Israel maintain its military and technological advantages.

Earlier, IDF radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet would now adopt a new line in the wake of the U.S. approval of the AWACS deal and ask the United States for equipment equivalent to the AWACS. The radio said it is assumed Israel "will demand" that the United States take practical steps to reduce the security damage posed by the Saudi AWACS? In interviews with IDF radio, both Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and Labor Party MK Yitzhaq Rabin criticized the Senate decision. Tzipori said there are "very serious problems" between Israel and the United States and added that if as a consequence of the U.S. decision Israel buys arms from the United States which are equivalent to the AWACS, the economic burden on Israel will be unbearable. Israel may have to reconsider its security policy, Tzipori said, and adopt methods other than those used to date. Rabin said the political implications of the AWACS decision are no less grave than the military implications and asserted that Israel must hold a summit meeting with the United States and Egypt to clarify whether the Camp David accords are still binding on the United States. Denying President Reagan's claim that the AWACS deal is good for peace and good for Israel, Rabin said Israel's problem is with the U.S. Administration, not the U.S. Congress.

In remarks broadcast by the radio, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said the Senate's decision has adversely affected the balance of power in the region, adding that Saudi Arabia has emerged as "the main country in the Middle East as far as the United States is concerned." Israel does not object to the United States having relations with Arab countries, Peres went on, provided these countries join the peace process.

Sharon on AWACS, Other Issues -- In remarks broadcast by IDF radio, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the danger to Israel is contained not only in the Saudi AWACS and F-15's but also in "the inclination to give sophisticated weapons to the Arabs."

Sharon alleged that the United States is giving arms to the Iraqis indirectly through Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Earlier, Jerusalem radio reported that Sharon claimed that terrorists are how trying to work against Israel via Jordan and Sinai and said Israel will not agree to any violation of the peace agreement with Egypt. Listing other matters on which Israel has a "red line," he said Israel will not permit an Arab country to maintain or produce atomic weapons, will not allow the Iraqis to move forces to Jordan or Syria and will not accept a Syrian invasion of southern Lebanon. There would be war over these things, Sharon added.

Saudi Arabia

DPA reported that Crown Prince Fahd held talks in Bonn with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other West German leaders. Noting that Fahd had held extensive talks in Cancun with FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the prospects of receiving German arms, DPA also reported that Prince Fahd said he wants Saudi Arabia's relationship with the FRG to remain untroubled even if Bonn makes a "negative decision" on arms sales. DPA reported later that the FRG has consented to the delivery of 18 FH-155-1 heavy howitzers to Saudi Arabia.

Egypt

After meeting with U.S. ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the next session of the autonomy talks scheduled for 4 November in Cairo may be postponed until 8 November due to the absence of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who is abroad. In his remarks reported by Cairo radio, 'Ali also said the peace plan put forward by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, despite its positive points, is impracticable. Also commenting on the autonomy talks in a Cairo television interview, the text of which was transmitted by MENA, 'Ali replied to a question on the possibility of a summit conference by saying that one might be necessary if the difference in views cannot be effectively bridged. He said that if this happened, bilateral talks would be held first, followed by a tripartite meeting involving the United States.

Libya

Denial on Sudan -- Tripoli radio reported a message sent to Daniel Arap Moi, Kenyan president and OAU Chairman, by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, affirming that Libya had no intention of attacking Sudan and denying that there were concentrations of Libyan troops on the border with Sudan.

Iran

The 29th October Majlis session was reported by PARS as having approved the nomination of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as prime minister by a vote of 115 to 39 with 48 abstentions.

YAR

TASS reported President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's departure from Moscow after his 26 to 28 October visit to the Soviet Union. Among the officials seeing him off at the airport were President Leonid Brezhnev, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. TASS subsequently transmitted a joint communique issued in Moscow on the YAR leader's visit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 209 *29 October 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP Reports U.S. Senate Approval of AWACS Sale A 1
Fatah's Abu Iyah Arrives in Moscow on Visit [VOP] A 1
Qaddumi on Greek Overture on PLO, Israel Ties [VOP] A 1
Abu Iyah Speaks on Lebanese CP Anniversary A 1
VOP Reports PLO's Meetings With Ambassadors A 2
'Arafat Receives Soviet Envoy A 2
'Arafat Meets Algerian Envoy A 3
'Arafat Receives Swedish Envoy A 3
Qaddumi Receives Italian Envoy A 3
PLO Seeks Reinstatement of Nabulus Professors [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Sultan Receives Gulf Council's Secretary General [GNA] C 1
Briefs: Sudanese Ambassador C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Reactions to Senate Approval of AWACS Sale C 1
SPA Cites AN-NADWAH C 1
GNA Cites AL-JAZIRAH C 1
Riyadh Radio Comments C 2
Envoy in U.S. on Vote C 2
Riyadh Criticizes 'Zionist Lobby's' Efforts C 2
Minister Denies Saudi Support for Egypt C 3
Indirect Contacts Denied C 3

UAE

Gulf Council Secretary Discusses Summit Issues C 3
No Move for Ties With USSR C 5
[KHALEEJ TIMES 29 Oct]
Briefs: Oil Production C 5

YAR

San'a' Reports Salih, Brezhnev Moscow Speeches C 6
President Salih Makes Official Visit to USSR C 6
[cross-reference]
Cultural Information Accord Signed With USSR C 6

EGYPT

Cairo Reports Senate Approval of AWACS Deal D 1
Cairo Radio Commentary D 1
'Ali Welcomes EC States Sinai Force Inclusion D 1
'Ali Requests 4-Day Autonomy Talks Postponement [AFP] D 2
Kamal Hasan 'Ali Interviewed on Autonomy D 2
UK Ambassador Meets Mubarak, Makes Statement D 5
AL-AHRAM Interviews Carrington on Mideast Talks D 5

Mubarak Reaffirms Role of Islamic Arab League D 6
Mubarak Interview on Relations With As-Sadat D 7
[MAY 19 Oct]
'Source' Denies Officers Sacked in As-Sadat Case [AFP] D 16

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques E 1
Communique No 504 E 1
Communique No 505 E 1
Meetings With CEMA Begin in Baghdad 27 Oct E 2
Joint Minutes Signed E 3
Delegation Heads Received E 3
Romania First Deputy Premier Arrives 27 Oct E 3
Ceausescu Message Delivered E 4
Commentary on Imminent Purges in Iranian Army E 4

JORDAN

King Husayn, Thatcher Hold London Meeting F 1
Ambassador to U.S. Presents Credentials F 1

SYRIA

TISHRIN: U.S. Helpless Against Israeli Lobby H 1
TISHRIN Repeats Warning to EEC States on Sinai H 1

ISRAEL

Reaction to AWACS Vote, Official and Unofficial I 1
Begin Statement I 1
Sharon Criticizes U.S. I 1
Tzipori, Rabin React I 2
Envoy to U.S. Statement I 3
Peres Interview I 4
IDF Reports on Possibility of 'Equivalent' Arms I 4
Jerusalem Arabic on Saudi Reactions to AWACS I 5
POST: Shamir on Egypt's Attitude on Autonomy [29 Oct] I 5
MA'ARIV: Delegation Assesses Talks With 'Ali [28 Oct] I 7
Editorials on Europe's Sinai Force Decision I 8

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Jallud: Chad Free To Seek Aid Anywhere [AFP] Q 1
JANA Questions French Reaction to Chad Situation Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Denies Military Plan Against Sudan Q 2
Sudanese Urged Not To Unload, Handle U.S. Arms Q 2
Reagan Said To Seek Glory Through 'Interference' Q 3

MAURITANIA

Officials Hope for U.S. Pressure on Morocco [AFP] Q 4

MOROCCO

OAU Secretary General Kodjo Departs 27 Oct Q 4

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Announces Successes Against Moroccans Q 5
Polisario Forces Claim Possession of Many Tanks [AFP] Q 5

WEST AFRICA

KENYA

President Moi Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Message R 1
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Ethiopia R 1

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Begins Arab Countries Tour R 1

TANZANIA

Zanzibar's Jumbe Makes Ministerial Changes R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Tension, Rumors of Acyl Coup Reported in Ndjamena [AFP] S 1
Troops Enter Capital [AFP] S 1
Official Cites Contacts [MENA] S 2
Calm Reported 29 Oct [AFP] S 2

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Opposition Party Asks for Supervised Elections [AFP] S 3

GABON

Bongo Discusses Purpose of European Tour S 4

ZAIRE

Executive Council Freezes Petroleum Prices S 5
Cuban Delegation To Discuss Cooperation S 5
GDR Delegation Leaves Kinshasa for Brazzaville S 5

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

President Chairs Political Bureau Meeting T 1
Further Details T 1

MALI

Liberia's Doe Concludes Working Visit T 1
Communique Issued on Visit T 2

NIGERIA

Commentator Analyzes Cancun Summit Results T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Ministry Communique on South African Attacks U 1
Commentary Views Western Contact Group Mission U 1
President Receives Message From Sassou-Nguesso U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

South Africans Killed in Rail Sabotage Attempt U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Force Denies Fighting in Angola U 4
Maputo Report on Soldiers' Deaths Denied U 4

VOP REPORTS U.S. SENATE APPROVAL OF AWACS SALE

NC290748 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In Washington last night the U.S. Senate voted for the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia by a 52-48 vote. The AWACS deal consists of five radar planes that constitute the bulwark of the U.S. Administration's plan to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. In addition to the AWACS, the plan includes 1,000 air-to-air missiles, and fuel tanks for the F-15 aircraft that Saudi Arabia purchased from the United States.

As soon as he heard the result of the vote, U.S. President Reagan expressed his happiness and belief that the cause of peace in the Middle East had made a new leap.

In occupied Palestine, the Zionist government received the Senate decision with disappointment, because it was strongly opposed to the deal from the beginning. According to enemy sources, the Cabinet will hold a meeting this morning to determine its stand on this deal and to take the necessary measures to ward off any danger threatening its entity, as one of the officials of terrorist Begin's office put it.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON VISIT

JN271843 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday evening on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

During this visit Abu Iyad will complete the talks held by a PLO delegation under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, with the Soviet leadership last week.

QADDUMI ON GREEK OVERTURE ON PLO, ISRAEL TIES

NC290822 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In a statement to the voice of Palestine radio, head of the PLO Political Department brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] said that the announcement by the new Greek Government of a simultaneous recognition of the PLO and Israel cannot be considered an official report. Thus, we will hold contacts with the friendly Greek Government to make things clear.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the Greek stand announced by Prime Minister Papandreou toward the Palestinian question and the PLO and considered it as completely positive.

ABU IYAD SPEAKS ON LEBANESE CP ANNIVERSARY

NC260931 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has delivered a speech on behalf of the Palestinian revolution at the central rally held by the Lebanese Communist Party in Barja on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the party's establishment.

Brother Abu Iyad began his speech by addressing a greeting to the comrades in the Lebanese Communist Party. He then spoke about the situation in Egypt, noting the decision of the heroic people of Egypt to execute As-Sadat and end a complete period of treasonous activity. He said: In the Arab homeland there are voices trying to say that we should return Egypt to the battle, to Arab solidarity. We say to them that this depends on the termination of the As-Sadat line. We do not accept Husni Mubarak following the As-Sadat line and continuing his era and treason. We accept a president of Egypt like 'Abd an-Nasir who does not frighten us with Israel's withdrawal or nonwithdrawal from the Sinai. This is of no concern to the Arab nation so long as the land of Palestine is under occupation. The question is not that of a few kilometers of the Sinai or another place; the question is that of the central issue -- Palestine. No one can deceive our people under the screen of Arab solidarity and the return of Husni Mubarak to the Arab ranks after 6 months.

Brother Abu Iyad said: We shall not be patient with Mubarak for 1 day. Land cannot be returned through treason. Land can be returned by men and heroics.

He said: We have stood fast for 4 years. They tried to wipe us off the political map, but, nevertheless, the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian revolution as well as Syria and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front stood fast. Now that As-Sadat has been defeated and his course and line have disappeared, they want, through tricks and sweet words, to return treason to the Arab ranks, to return plotting and surrender. Once again we say: No. It is absolutely impossible for this line to return under any initiative made by this or that state. We believe our line is sound vis-a-vis Israel and the agents, and this line is the firm fact in this Arab homeland.

Brother Abu Iyad continued: Our primary task as a Palestinian revolution is not to compromise, surrender or pay attention to illusions. Our line is continued revolution and national unity that transcends all obstacles and violations.

Brother Abu Iyad added: I say to all the deluded ones who are trying to fabricate a battle between the Palestinian revolution and Syria that none of these deceived ones can disturb the strong relationship between us and Syria. Together we fought the As-Sadat line and the Camp David treaty. Together we fought in Lebanon for a bright, progressive Arab Lebanon. This consensus is stronger than all the details and the small agents who are trying to drive a wedge between us and Syria. We consider this relationship a strategic one. We will not allow anyone in this Arab homeland to come between us and Syria.

Brother Abu Iyad called for clear and unambiguous coordination and cohesion between the resistance, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement. He said: With the existence of such an alliance we can talk about a Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and strategic relations with the socialist bloc and the Soviet Union. If this alliance ends or is shaken, we cannot talk about steadfastness or about the tripartite fortress.

Concluding his speech, Brother Abu Iyad said: We extend our hands to Libya and Algeria; we extend our hands to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so it will remain an unshakable fortress in the Arab homeland. Through this fortress, we turn to our big fortress, the great Soviet Union, and the socialist bloc to say: We are not friends in words but friends in struggle and on a long path.

VOP REPORTS PLO'S MEETINGS WITH AMBASSADORS

'Arafat Receives Soviet Envoy

NC241542 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Chairman 'Arafat yesterday evening received Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, and discussed with him the current developments in the region. The meeting was attended by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council Abu Nizar.

'Arafat Meets Algerian Envoy

JN231740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] this afternoon received Algerian Ambassador to Lebanon Mustafa Hashmawi. The meeting was attended by brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

It was learned that the meeting dealt with a number of matters relating to bilateral Palestinian-Algerian relations as well as the latest developments in the light of recent events. Brother Abu 'Ammar gave the ambassador a message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

'Arafat Receives Swedish Envoy

JN271706 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces, received this afternoon the Swedish ambassador to Lebanon. The meeting dealt with all aspects of the latest developments.

Qaddumi Receives Italian Envoy

JN271606 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 27 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, today received the Italian ambassador in Beirut, who conveyed to him the concern of the Italian Government and the foreign minister over investigations into the assassination of the martyr Palestinian leader Majid Abu Sharar.

The brother head of the PLO Political Department stressed to the Italian ambassador the dimensions of that crime -- perpetrated by Zionist intelligence with the cooperation of U.S. intelligence, thus violating Italy's sanctity and sovereignty.

He pointed out that the PLO leadership -- which cares about Italian-Palestinian friendship -- believes that mutual interests will be served by expediting investigations of the identity of all those who contributed to and participated in this crime.

PLO SEEKS REINSTATEMENT OF NABULUS PROFESSORS

NC290834 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Palestinian Revolution Command has called on the board of trustees of the An-Najah National University in Nabulus to rescind its decision of discharging and warning 15 professors and to return the situation to normalcy. In a statement, the Revolution Command said: The Revolution Command studied what happened in the An-Najah National University in Nabulus following the board of trustees' decision to separate and warn 15 professors on 22 October and the repercussions of this decision inside the homeland at this serious stage of the history of our Palestinian people. In addition, the Revolution Command followed up all the strikes, meetings and reactions to this decision, which constitutes an act of collective punishment inconsistent with academic goals and harms the teaching staff, students, and the student association of this lofty national university. As the Zionist enemy is trying to escalate differences and strike at student unity, the Revolution Command calls on everyone to face up to their responsibilities and take a clear and frank decision to return the situation to normalcy to safeguard the future of the university and its students and our national unity under these serious circumstances.

OMAN

SULTAN RECEIVES GULF COUNCIL'S SECRETARY GENERAL

GF281932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Muscat, 28 Oct (GNA) -- Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman today received 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, who is currently visiting the Sultanate of Oman as part of his current tour of the council's states. The meeting was attended by Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. 'Abdallah Bisharah arrived in Muscat this morning.

BRIEFS

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR -- Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi today received the credentials of the new Sudanese ambassador to the Sultanate, 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman Numayri. He succeeds former Ambassador Mubarak Adam al-Hadi, who has been transferred to the Sudanese Foreign Ministry. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 17 Oct 81 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

REACTIONS TO SENATE APPROVAL OF AWACS SALE

SPA Cites AN-NADWAH

LD290956 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Oct (SPA) -- The paper AN-NADWAH says that the American Senate's endorsement of the AWACS deal with the Kingdom is primarily a victory of principles. Our leadership waged combat for the AWACS with a skill, wisdom and patience that put the Zionist lobby off balance. The AWACS deal helps to counterbalance the strategic deficiency in the balance of military force between our Arab nation on the one hand, and its Zionist enemy on the other hand.

The paper adds: Events have shown that the Kingdom's request for such a deal has not been a spur of the moment decision, or a nervous or emotional reaction to the political and military trouble around us; it was a matter larger than that.

The paper says that whenever the American Administration considers its real interests in the Arab world, it can always free itself from the bonds of Zionist terror which had managed -- in the absence of any real perceptual abilities on the part of the American Administration -- to force Americans into taking the kind of positions and expressing the kind of views which have contributed and continue to contribute to widening the region's rejection and hostility to America.

The experience of the AWACS deal should force the entire American nation to gain control of the situation on the American scene and prevent America's future from being controlled by the hands of the Zionist terrorists who are busy destroying any opportunity for a just and lasting peace in the region. With extreme savagery and egoism, they are abundantly hitting at the real interests of the American people -- security, stability, and positive cooperation with all peace-loving states, especially the people of the Arab nation.

GNA Cites AL-JAZIRAH

GF291114 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 29 Oct (GNA) -- Two Saudi newspapers today welcome the U.S. Senate's approval of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia and stress that this approval is considered, in the first place, a victory for the Saudi administration.

AL-JAZIRAH says: We congratulate ourselves and our friends in the United States, because the Saudi will have been able to achieve a major political victory not for itself alone but also for the entire Arab people. This victory has compeled the American citizen to strike a balance between his national interests and the interests and pressures of intrinsic [dhatiyah] powers.

AL-JAZIRAH also says that we shall congratulate the President again when he is tested further in the bonebreaking battle of recognizing Arab rights and when our issues are viewed justly now that it has been proven that the power of Zionist influence is nothing but a wooden horse that can be broken when the United States wants to.

Riyadh Radio Comments

LD291218 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Last night the U.S. Senate approved the sale of AWACS aircraft to the Kingdom by a majority of 52 votes, a matter which has been regarded as a victory both for Saudi diplomacy and for the policy of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and an obvious defeat for Israel and international Zionism, which tried to hinder this deal through the Zionist lobby. The Senate's decision has caused vast international reaction. Immediately after the decision was made known in Washington, President Reagan announced that honoring that result would actually further consolidate and give momentum to existing American-Saudi relations.

Jewish circles and organizations received the decision with astonishment. The Cabinet of the Israeli enemy held a meeting this morning in an atmosphere of sorrow and anxiety as a result of this decision, which Israel described as constituting the gravest danger to it so far.

Former U.S. President Gerald Ford said at a news conference in Sydney, Australia, that the decision constituted the most significant and major victory for President Reagan so far. Diplomats at NATO headquarters in Brussels said today that one major result of the Senate's decision to approve the AWACS deal to the Kingdom will be consolidation of the belief that President Reagan's foreign policy is following the right course. A diplomat said that President Reagan has proved that he is capable of fulfilling his promises and that this is necessary in foreign policy.

Envoy in U.S. on Vote

LD290952 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct (SPA) -- The Kingdom's ambassador to the United States, Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, has stated that last night's Senate vote in favor of the AWACS deal with the Kingdom underlines the fact that members of the U.S. Congress fully realize the importance of Saudi-U.S. relations. Shaykh al-Hegelan expressed satisfaction with the Senate approval to supply the Kingdom with AWACS. In a statement to a U.S. radio station, he said that the voice of wisdom has finally triumphed.

RIYADH CRITICIZES 'ZIONIST LOBBY'S' EFFORTS

LD291302 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Event and Talk" written by Hashim 'Abdu Hashim and presented by 'Abdullah Rajih]

[Text] The result of the Senate vote on the sale of the aircraft deal to Saudi Arabia is underlined by the fact that the United States has become aware of its international responsibilities in a manner which is utterly remote from any effects by the Zionist lobby. The 52 to 48 votes was a big victory for the U.S. Administration. This means that the deal was not only an Arab test of U.S. intentions, but also a test by U.S. President Ronald Reagan of his government establishments.

Now that the deal has been approved and has entered the implementation stage, it seems that the Zionist lobby should have been loyal to the U.S. Administration and should have made its own interests and its relations with friends a top priority instead of blindly standing by the so-called issue of Israeli security and its alleged role in ensuring U.S. interests in the Middle East region.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has constantly stressed that it does not establish its relations with friends on a sentimental basis, nor does it form relations in the shadow of consecutive changes, nor does it determine relations because of a nation's rulers. Saudi Arabia is always anxious to see that dealing with friends is conducted on a strong and firm basis. The Kingdom's relations with all of its friends are based on mutual respect, open cooperation and full appreciation of the role which the international community plays in creating security and stability in the world.

The Kingdom works for the realization of the (?required) balance in the region, for the need to move the region away from blocs and for the need to remove the causes of tension through various objective means and methods without harming the independence, security and safety of the states in the region. Everybody knows from experience that working in the direction of security, stability and peace for the region is the thing that excels in the end. Everybody knows that those who support destruction, sabotage and opportunism are currently witnessing drastic failure in their plans and [word indistinct].

What we should like to stress finally is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was, is and will continue to be the country that is capable of realizing the balance in the region in the interest of and for the sake of the stability of the region's people.

MINISTER DENIES SAUDI SUPPORT FOR EGYPT

LD291156 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has denied ne agency reports that Saudi Arabia and West Germany had declared their support and backing or the political course of the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak. The minister said that the Kingdom's attitude toward the Camp David accords is firm and unchanged. He said that Saudi Arabia has outlined this attitude several times, stressing its rejection of any solutions that do not give the Palestinians their full legitimate rights, including their right to set up their independent Palestinian state on the soil of their homeland, and the need for Israeli withrawal from all occupied Arab territories, first of all holy Jerusalem.

Indirect Contacts Denied

LD211128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1106 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Oct (SPA) -- A responsible source said today that there is no truth whatsoever in reports about indirect contacts between the Kingdom and Egypt concerning the resumption of relations between the two countries. The source emphasized that the position of the Kingdom on this issue remains unchanged.

UAE

GULF COUNCIL SECRETARY DISCUSSES SUMMIT ISSUES

GF271527 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1245 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (ENA) -- Rashid 'Abdallah, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, the secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], who is currently visiting the UAE amid his tour of the GCC states. The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, the foreign ministry under secretary; 'Ali Humaydan, the ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad Husayn ash-Sha'ali, the acting head of the Foreign Ministry's political department; and Ibrahim Humud Subhi, the GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs.

Following the meeting, Mr Bisharah said that he discussed the issues which will be discussed during the GCC summit conference scheduled to be held in Riyadh on 10 November, particularly political and economic issues. He also indicated that a meeting of the GCC foreign ministers will be held on 8 and 9 November in order to prepare for the summit conference.

He hoped that during the summit conference, the joint economic agreement -- which will achieve economic fusion among the GCC states -- will be signed. He indicated that the political issues which will be discussed were approved by the foreign ministers meeting that was recently held in At-Ta'if.

On the other hand, Mr Bisharah informed the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the GCC's second summit conference that will be held in Riyadh in November will discuss a united political strategy for the council's states and endorse the united economic agreement. He added that this agreement expresses the ambitions of Gulf citizens and eliminates all barriers in order to make the Gulf home a united arena.

He stressed that Prince Fahd's initiative on the Middle East will be included in the agenda of the next Arab summit conference to be held at Fes in Morocco on 25 November. He also stressed the importance of security and military cooperation between the council's states, and said that such cooperation is necessary for the sovereignty and protection of our independence. He also noted the results of his visit to Aden and Muscat and said that he submitted a report on it to the GCC states. 'Abdallah Bisharah said that the GCC's second summit conference will discuss the current Arab situation's various issues so that a united strategy can be reached. The conference will also discuss the situation in the region's states in order to arrive at a united political stand for the upcoming stage.

In his statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, 'Abdallah Bisharah said that the At-Ta'if conference, which was held recently on the ministerial level, adopted important resolutions, including the bases of the GCC states' political stand. He explained that these bases stem from the opinions of the member states and the bills that were submitted by them. These bills call for relying on our own and emphasize keeping the region away from the conflicts of the superpowers as well as calling for the establishment of our intrinsic power so that peace in the region can be secured.

Mr Bisharah stressed that the second summit conference is fully aware of all problems. Thus, it enables us to stand on solid ground in order to find solutions through dialogue and an exchange of opinions.

Mr Bisharah affirmed the importance of the bill on the GCC economic agreement and said that it is essential that the Gulf's citizens sense the fruit of the establishment of this council -- especially that this agreement expresses all the needs and aspirations of the Gulf's citizens. He indicated that the council states' executive administrations will adopt the measures necessary to implement the agreement once it is endorsed.

Mr Bisharah noted the importance of political coordination among the council's states and said that the council's states represent a united framework and a united home. Thus, he added, political coordination among these countries must also be united and this must be the ripe fruit harvested by the council's states.

Commenting on the initiative of Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Mr Bisharah said that the foreign ministers of the GCC states agreed during their recent meeting in At-Ta'if to list the initiative on the agenda of the next Arab summit conference to be held at Fes in Morocco on 25 November.

Asked about the unit of currency and the GCC's states' policies on foreign investments, he answered: At this stage we are trying to remove all barriers and obstacles that hinder full economic fusion among the GCC states. He noted the united economic agreement and said that it would eliminate all these barriers and make the Gulf home a united arena. However, during the next stage, he added, we are not thinking of uniting our currencies or thinking of things that we cannot implement, because since the first summit conference in Abu Dhabi, we have been adopting applicable steps. He added that we don't adopt steps or resolutions that cannot be implemented; we actually avoid doing so.

Commenting on the Omani bill on security, Mr Bisharah said that this bill was discussed during the recent At-Ta'if conference. He added that Saudi Arabia proposed a similar bill in addition to various other suggestions that were put forward on this issue during the discussions of the foreign ministers in At-Ta'if. He added: Of all this, we have derived a united political stand and an inevitable result, which is the achievement of maximum degrees of military and security cooperation among the GCC states in order to preserve their independence.

He said that we insist on independence; and how can we safeguard it if we don't have the effective resources to do so?

Commenting on his recent visit to Aden and Muscat, Mr Bisharah said that the visit was not for mediation, but in order to remove the concern felt during the At-Ta'if summit concerning the tripartite agreement that was recently signed among the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia. He added that he submitted a report on his visit to both countries to the GCC. He then noted his meeting with the chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and said that the chairman was positive. He added that we must deduce the positive sides of any stand, particularly since the GCC is only a few months old. We have a long future ahead of us that will be full of activity. We should be flexible and broadminded.

No Move for Ties With USSR

GF291146 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Oct 81 p 2

[From our correspondents]

[Text] Doha -- The secretary general of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council Mr Abdullah Bishara, denied that the question of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union would be on the agenda of the forthcoming AGCC [as received] summit meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In an interview to the Qatari daily newspaper AL-'ARAB, on Tuesday, he described press reports to that effect as mere speculation.

Mr Bishara also denied that there would be a new working paper on Gulf security. All contributions on Gulf security were discussed at the AGCC foreign ministers' meeting at At-Ta'if, he said.

KUNA adds: Mr Bishara arrived in Muscat yesterday on an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

Mr Bishara said that his current tour of the AGCC member-states aims at keeping up the dialogue and discussion and the exchange of points of view between the general secretariat of the council and the leaders of the states of the region.

"The tour aims at exploring views on the agenda of the foreign ministers' conference which will precede the second AGCC summit in Riyadh," he said.

Mr Bishara said that the AGCC will enter a new era when the Riyadh summit upholds the political, economic and security cooperation agreement next month.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION -- Production at the Umm ash-Sha'if and Zakum offshore oil wells has reached 400,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The (?estimated) production capacity of these two wells -- which are managed by Abu Dhabi Company -- is 570,000 barrels per day. They are among the world's largest oil wells. There are 200 wells in the Umm ash-Sha'if, Zakum and Al-Bunduq oilfields, of which 160 wells are operating. The first shipment of crude oil from the Umm ash-Sha'if oilfield was on 4 July 1962, and the first well in this field was dug in 1958. [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1255 GMT 23 Oct 81 GF]

YAR

SAN'A' REPORTS SALIH, BREZHNEV MOSCOW SPEECHES

JN281018 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this evening attended a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The brother president and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev exchanged speeches at the banquet. President Leonid Brezhnev welcomed the brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his delegation, praising relations between the two countries. He said: Our relations are based on the principles of respect for the right of peoples to freedom, independence and sovereignty and on the principles of peaceful cooperation. He also praised the two countries' close stands on many international issues, foremost of which are the Palestinian people's issue and the just Arab rights. The Soviet leader expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with those prepared to establish lasting peace in the Middle East. He concluded by welcoming the brother president and his delegation.

In a reply speech, the brother leader president greeted the Soviet leader, expressing his thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and reflecting the strong friendship between the Yemeni people and those of the Soviet Union.

The brother president reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries, asserting that the two peoples, who aspire to prosperity, peace and love, are capable of further consolidating their relations in the service of their interests and those of mankind.

The president of the republic praised the sincere, firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union on the just struggle waged by the Arab nation in confronting the Israeli aggression and in liberating their land and regaining their legitimate rights, above all the right of the Palestinian people to regain all their usurped rights.

The brother president dealt with many current international issues, reiterating the YAR's firm stand on these issues.

In conclusion, he said: Our longstanding experience in our relations with the Soviet Union has proved its eagerness to respect our social, political and economic values as well as our national policy. This is why we came here, motivated by the sincere desire to develop and strengthen these relations. He expressed confidence that the Soviet leaders share the same desire and endeavor with us for the same objective.

PRESIDENT SALIH MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For Soviet reportage on the "official friendly visit" of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Moscow from 26 to 28 October, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 27 October and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The Moscow TASS International Service in Russian text of the communique appears in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CULTURAL INFORMATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

JN280855 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] A 1982-1983 cultural and information agreement was signed in Moscow this evening, providing for promoting relations on culture and information. It was signed by the minister of information and culture for the YAR, and by the deputy foreign minister for the Soviet Union.

CAIRO REPORTS SENATE APPROVAL OF AWACS DEAL

NC290722 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. Senate tonight approved the AWACS deal to Saudi Arabia by a vote of 52 to 48 following a debate of unprecedented heat in the U.S. Congress. Approval is regarded as President Ronald Reagan's first foreign policy victory.

In Israel, initial reaction to the favorable Senate vote came from an official Israeli Government spokesman who expressed dissatisfaction with the decision. The spokesman said the Israeli Government will issue a statement after an extraordinary session Thursday.

Observers in Washington believe this victory will give President Reagan a strong hand in international policy, particularly regarding U.S. Middle East policy.

Cairo Radio Commentary

NC290737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Commentary by Muhammad Labib an-Najjar]

[Text] U.S. Senate approval of the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia is considered a victory for President Ronald Reagan's policy and, at the same time, a step forward in U.S. relations with certain Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia. Thus, as President Reagan said, the friends of the United States in the Middle East can know that steadfastness to achieve goals is one of the main characteristics of U.S. foreign policy and that those who seek to create instability in the area must know that moderate forces will receive firm U.S. support to deter aggression.

News agencies say that voting was preceded by a major information campaign on the importance of the AWACS deal to U.S. security and vital interests because these aircraft will watch the oil-rich Gulf for any foreign intervention. The news agencies point out that the U.S. Senate approval of the AWACS deal will prompt Saudi Arabia to exert further activity in the Middle East in the hope of reaching a just and permanent solution to the problem. This approval will also boost U.S.-Saudi relations. This could make European and U.S. initiatives acceptable to all Arab countries, because Saudi Arabia has always led the so-called Arab rejectionist countries.

REUTER reports that with the completion of this deal, Saudi Arabia has become the largest importer of U.S. arms since 1973, as the volume of arms purchases total approximately $44.5 billion. The AWACS use radar that can detect all flying objects and mobile targets on the ground as well as vessels and submarines within a 500 square mile area. The five AWACS will cover all Saudi Arabia and can ensure early warning of any movements from outside, particularly since these aircraft will operate in the Arab Gulf area.

Observers believe this deal is a sound overture in U.S. policy that could enable other friendly Arab countries and other countries to obtain such aircraft, particularly because the Soviet Union has created many hotbeds of tension in the Arab world, Africa and in many other parts of the world.

'ALI WELCOMES EC STATES SINAI FORCE INCLUSION

NC281553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the agreement of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to participate in the Sinai multinational force, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the participation of these four states, in addition to Australia, New Zealand and a number of Latin American states which have agreed to participate in the force, constitutes support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

He added that the participation of these states provides fresh impetus in the implementation of the Camp David agreements for the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. He pointed out that the participation of these states means support for the current peace efforts.

Referring to Prince Fahd's initiative on the Middle East, 'Ali said that the only existing real and practical fact is the Camp David agreement for a comprehensive settlement signed by the three sides. He added that, despite its positive aspects, the Prince Fahd initiative, like any other initiative, lacks practicability because all sides must sit together and hold negotiations to agree on a settlement. This is why, he said, Camp David is the practical way to achieve a comprehensive settlement. The Camp David agreement, he said, also aims at ending the suffering of the Palestinian people, the West Bank and Gaza.

'Ali today met with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. He said after the meeting that they discussed topics related to the resumption of the autonomy negotiations at ministerial level by the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations. He added that the meeting scheduled to be held on Wednesday may be postponed until 8 November due to the absence of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who will be abroad.

'ALI REQUESTS 4-DAY AUTONOMY TALKS POSTPONEMENT

NC281430 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Egypt today proposed moving back by four days the trilateral ministerial meeting on Palestinian autonomy next month in Cairo because of the absence of an Egyptian delegate.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told press after a meeting with the U.S. ambassador here, Alfred Atherton, that he had proposed that American, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators meet November 8 instead of November 4, as planned.

The request was made because Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will be on mission abroad on November 4, he said.

The meeting was arranged during Mr 'Ali's visit to Israel Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. He gave President Husni Mubarak a report on his three-day mission today before meeting the American ambassador.

KAMAL HASAN 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY

NC282133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has asserted that there are absolute assurances that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai will take place exactly on schedule and as planned and that the peace process is proceeding on its charted course. He said that all the parties agree on accelerating the wheel of peace. He also said that accelerating the wheel of autonomy will push the whole region toward a comprehensive and just peace, and hence the congruent desire of the three parties -- Egypt, Israel and the United States -- to accelerate the wheel of autonomy as well.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that both Egypt and Israel have their own view. He said intensive efforts will be made but that if it becomes impossible to effectively bridge the gap in these views, then a summit meeting must be held. He expressed the belief that in the event a summit meeting is held, it will be a bilateral meeting between Egypt and Israel and then a trilateral meeting, since the United States is a full partner in the peace process.

This came in an interview by Kamal Hasan 'Ali with Arab [Egyptian] television which was broadcast tonight on the occasion of his recent visit to Israel. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Kamal Hasan 'Ali went to Israel to put the final touches to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai preliminary to its return to the national soil. Our first question deals with these arrangements.

Answer: In fact, the Israeli withdrawal is taking place in accordance with agreements at the Alexandria meeting between the late President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

Since that date the higher committee has held meetings to discuss arrangements for the withdrawal. Several subcommittees have sprung up dealing with transport, communications, tourism, agriculture, oil and security. These committees have met at various times. Other subcommittees dealing with normalization have sprung up, such as on trade and other topics related to normalization. The work of these committees also involved reconnoitering operations. At the recent meeting [in Tel Aviv], it was agreed to step up the reconnoitering operations in Sinai in November and December so that agreement could be reached on what could be purchased or transferred to the Egyptian authorities and what the Israelis would take during the withdrawal. During the visit there were absolute assurances that the withdrawal will take place exactly on schedule and as planned and that the peace process will proceed on its charted course.

Question: Some Latin American states have declared that they will participate in the multinational peacekeeping force. Some European states, such as Italy, Britain, France and the Netherlands, have also declared that they will participate in this force. What is the meaning of this participation by foreign states?

Answer: As a matter of fact, the participation of these states -- three from Latin America, four from Europe and then Australia, plus the other states which will participate. [sentence left incomplete] Although we need the participation of three or four states at a time because participation will be by turn, however, the participation of these states is of great significance. These states have supported the Camp David agreements. However, these states are eager to participate as a gesture of support for the peace process, not only between Egypt and Israel but as a complete process in order to achieve peace in the Middle East. It is clear that these states had participation in mind before the incident involving the assassination of President as-Sadat. However, after the incident, these states deemed it fit and became more determined to participate clearly and quickly.

Question: We now move to the autonomy topic. The special working group on autonomy began its work some days before your arrival in Israel. You also discussed this topic during your meeting with Israeli officials. What is new in the question of autonomy and is there a common ground among the parties to the dispute?

Answer: Undoubtedly, there have been divergent viewpoints for 2 years; that is, since the autonomy talks began. The working groups met on 21 [month not given] and the first time here. [sentence as received] However, it is clear that the gap still exists. In my discussions with Prime Minister Begin yesterday, he explained a point, which is that he believes that it is necessary to hold a limited ministerial meeting between Egypt, Israel and the United States on the basis that such a meeting may discuss one of the topics dealing view autonomy and that it may also bridge some gaps in the viewpoints. Naturally, we agreed on such a measure, particularly since it was also mentioned during the 22 and 23 September meetings.

The working groups will continue their work. In case they do not reach agreement, a ministerial meeting will be held. This does not mean at all that the working groups have been cancelled. They will continue their work. However, the ministerial meetings are aimed at promoting the talks at the level of the working groups.

Question: Is there a link between reaching agreement on autonomy and the final withdrawal from Sinai, as it is being said in Israel these days?

Answer: Actually the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is an integral process, but the final withdrawal is to a great extent linked to the normalization process because the normalization is a part of the treaty. As far as autonomy is concerned, the second point under the Camp David accord, there is no time link between the withdrawal and reaching an agreement, but all the parties are fully agreed that giving impetus to the peace process and the autonomy will give a boost to the cause of a comprehensive and just peace. Hence, the wish of the three sides to give autonomy a push forward.

Question: Is there a particular concept on the Egyptian side, the Israeli side or all three sides, regarding the question of pushing the wheel forward?

Answer: We undoubtedly have our viewpoint and Israel undoubtedly has her own. All we have to do is implement the decisions agreed upon at Camp David, and interpret them accurately so as to arrive at full autonomy.

Question: Do you expect a summit conference in the near future?

Answer: There is no doubt that the working groups are working, and the ministerial committees will also be working. There will be intensive efforts. If the views cannot be bridged effectively, then a summit will be necessary.

Question: On a bilateral basis?

Answer: I think that in this case it might be held on a bilateral basis, then on a tripartite basis also. We do not rule this out because the United States is a full partner in the peace process. In this case U.S. participation is quite possible.

Question: Menahem Begin has extended an invitation to President Husni Mubarak to go to Israel. Is this an old invitation or a new one?

Answer: I believe that the invitation was extended during Prime Minister Begin's visit to attend the funeral of the late President as-Sadat.

Question: Let us talk about another point, about our feelings when we were in Israel. We sensed that there were considerable fears there regarding the future of peace between the two countries, especially after the martyrdom of leader Anwar as-Sadat, despite Cairo's assurances in this connection. Are the Israelis still apprehensive about the peace process, and how so?

Answer: I believe that the transition of power in Egypt by constitutional means, the successive statements made by President Husni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials, the continuation of all the normalization steps, the meetings of the committees on schedule, and the visit I just paid in accordance with a previously agreed schedule -- all this has given the full impression to the Israelis that everything is proceeding according to plan and quite normally. This is why I believe that these fears have been fully dispelled. All that remains is to enhance the normalization. I think I said the day before yesterday that it is superfluous to talk in terms of normalization because that would give an exceptional impression. In view of the agreements reached between Egypt and Israel, the relations today are normal bilateral relations, just like Egypt's relations with any other country.

Question: Have any specific things been reached with regard to normalization?

Answer: Naturally, there are several spheres on which agreement has been reached. The People's Assembly this year approved the trade and transport agreements. The cultural agreement has been sent to the People's Assembly for its approval. Moreover, there are nine memorandums of understanding in various spheres, such as tourism, transport, housing, agriculture and combatting smuggling. Agreement has been reached on all this. The sub-committees' meetings dealt with the details of these topics and the way to implement them.

Question: In the field of tourism, it seems that the Israelis are interested in exchanging tourist delegations to promote the normalization process.

Answer: The Israelis are more fond of tourism. This is a fact. So far more than 25,000 [Israeli] tourists have visited Israel.

Question: How many Egyptian tourists have visited Israel?

Answer: I don't believe they exceed 1,000 tourists. Naturally, this makes tourism nearly a one-way street. Agreement has been reached on setting up tourist bureaus in the two countries to encourage tourism. Undoubtedly, tourism is affected by several elements. There is also Israeli tourism to southern Sinai -- to Sharm ash-Shaykh, which is a very beautiful area for diving and yachting. It is considered a tourist attraction for many Israelis, especially in winter. An agreement has been reached. Talks are also underway between Egyptian Tourism Minister Jamal an-Nazir and the Israeli tourism minister. Naturally this agreement is based on the principle that we certainly welcome tourism to Egypt, including southern Sinai. Certain measures have been taken to encourage this and make it continue.

UK AMBASSADOR MEETS MUBARAK, MAKES STATEMENT

NC281132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1122 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning met in Al-'Urubah Palace with British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Wir. The ambassador said later that he conveyed to President Mubarak the greetings and congratulations of Queen Elizabeth and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on his assuming the presidency. He said that they also had a general discussion of the international problems and the events in the region, particularly the Middle East question.

The UK ambassador said that during the meeting they discussed matters pertaining to the current EEC meeting in Luxembourg which began work yesterday, the participation of EEC states in the multinational force and the role these states can play in pushing the autonomy discussions. Weir expressed his country's hope that the autonomy talks will proceed rapidly, indicating that Britain has not participated in the talks because they concern Egypt, Israel and the United States. He said Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands will participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai and that this will be officially announced in the next few days.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS CARRINGTON ON MIDEAST TALKS

NC290953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) -- Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary and chairman of the current session of the European Community, has said that any future steps toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East must have as their main goal the preservation of the Camp David achievements in reaching peace between Egypt and Israel and building upon these achievements to progress toward the required comprehensive settlement.

In an interview AL-AHRAM published today, Carrington outlined that as a part of this process there must be a reconciliation between Egypt and the other Arab states. He said it will be impossible now to define how these developments can be achieved, but the 10 European states which have maintained contacts with all the parties and which have their own principles for a settlement may be able at a specific phase to carry out the liaison role.

Lord Carrington added: What the European Community is telling the Arab World and the PLO in particular is that it was the time now to reactive the peace efforts through recognizing Israel's right to live in peace within secure borders. Carrington said that the European Community realized the difficulties which the PLO's recognition represents at a time when the Israeli occupation was continuing. Therefore, the Community proposed that the recognition will be conditional upon Israel's recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Carrington expressed the hope that this view is now at least understood and that it will become acceptable along with progress toward a comprehensive settlement.

The British foreign secretary said that certain events in the Middle East were directed toward seeking peace in the region but that the 10 European countries were committed to carry out an active role in this respect and they will maintain their efforts by all possible strength.

Carrington said that the European Community's goal remains to secure the acceptance of all the parties concerned and the ultimate application of the basic principles for a settlement as drawn up in the Venice Declaration.

Carrington said the European states knew they could not offer magic solutions to the complicated problems in the Middle East, because the keys were in the hands of the parties themselves and that the European states have no doubts over the continued vital role of the United States.

On the proposals made by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd for a settlement in the Middle East, Carrington said that the European Community has welcomed the principles Prince Fahd had declared, considering them a useful and constructive contribution toward a comprehensive peace. However, the European Community cannot support all aspects of these principles because some questions cannot be stttled in advance and must be subject to negotiation. Despite this, the Community noted that these principles were generally compatible with the views of the Venice Declaration.

Carrington said that the Saudi Crown Prince's proposals, like the Venice Declaration, were a number of principles, not a detailed plan, and must not be viewed as an alternative to other plans. He affirmed that a final settlement cannot be arrived at except through negotiations which include all the parties.

MUBARAK REAFFIRMS ROLE OF ISLAMIC ARAB LEAGUE

NC281402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1337 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the Islamic and Arab People's League, at Al-'Urubah Palace today.

After the meeting, Dr Nawfal said that he submitted to President Mubarak a report on league work. He added that the president reaffirmed that the league's work should continue without any change in its principles.

MUBARAK INTERVIEW ON RELATIONS WITH AS-SADAT

PM271647 Cairo MAY in Arabic 19 Oct 81 pp 3, 5

[Ibrahim Sa'duh interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak: "Mubarak Tells MAY his Story of Anwar as-Sadat"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The stories and tales have begun to be heard and repeated about President Husni Mubarak's relationship with the late leader Anwar as-Sadat. They say that the relationship began between the two many years ago, before As-Sadat assumed the presidency succeeding the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. They say that As-Sadat chose Mubarak as his vice president immediately after the outbreak of the 1973 October war, but he postponed the announcement until a more appropriate time owing to many considerations which he did not specify. They also say that As-Sadat began to favor Mubarak when the situation at Aba Island in Sudan became critical, when disturbances against President Ja'far Numayri arose and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir sent As-Sadat along with Husni Mubarak who, with his plane, led the aerial assault on the island. This assault was the main factor in quelling the rebellion.

The stories that we have read and heard have been many since that horrible incident whose victim was the late President Anwar as-Sadat. The stories have been contradictory, so I went to President Husni Mubarak to listen to the facts, the facts of the relationship that tied him to As-Sadat and As-Sadat to him. I asked president Husni Mubarak:

In spite of the fact that you have held a position of top responsibility during the past 6 years, the public knows very little about you. You are a man of few words, and when you do speak you speak about your work and not about your personal life. We would like, Mr President, to hear your story with As-Sadat. When did it begin?

The president of the republic answered: I graduated from the military academy in February 1949 as an officer in the army. I then joined the 2d Mechanized Infantry Brigade. As was the practice at the time the Air Force Academy requested a new class of pilots to be chosen from among army officers.

At that time admission to the Air Force Academy was limited. Parents were opposed to their sons' joining the academy, fearing that they would be in a plane crash.

I applied to join the academy and passed the physical examination. I graduated as a pilot on 13 March 1950 after 11 months of study and then trained on fighter planes. I was transferred to Hildan Airport for training where, in those days, we flew Italian planes. I was then transferred to Al-'Arish and the airport there was in a constant state of readiness and training was incessant. As pilots we were not isolated from members of the army, and we used to frequently visit our colleagues who were army officers, who in turn used to visit us on the base.

Officer Anwar as-Sadat was serving in this region and used to frequent the airport to meet his pilot friends. I had heard about him from my colleagues, but I did not have the time to get to know him since I was always "on the job," as they say. I had no interest in anything but my work, which I loved, and my only desire was to master and perfect my skills in the shortest possible time. I would spend the entire day training and return to my room to sleep, getting ready for the next day. We were, as I said, in a state of readiness and alert because of the increased tensions with Israel.

I asked the president of the republic: You said that you stayed at Al-'Arish for a long time. During this time, did you have the opportunity to meet Anwar as-Sadat, especially since he was frequently visiting your airbase?

President Husni Mubarak answered: I did not have the opportunity to meet As-Sadat and I was not introduced to him.

I had only heard about him from my colleagues who had connections with him and whom he visited. As-Sadat's history was well known to us, as were his struggle and his revolutionary ideas. This is what I knew about him at the time.

I asked the president: When did you meet the late leader for the first time?

Mubarak answered: It was many years later, a number of years after the 23 July 1952 revolution. I did not meet him in Egypt. Our first meeting was in Sudan. There is a story behind this meeting. When the situation reached the crisis stage at Aba Island the late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir sent me to Sudan to participate with the commander of the Sudanese Air Force as an adviser. I knew President Numayri from before. We had become acquainted in Egypt when he came to study aviation at the Egyptian Air Force Academy. He was at that time an officer in the Sudanese Army with the rank of captain, and I was a major.

I went to Sudan as an adviser only for the Aba Island crisis. Several days before I arrived Anwar as-Sadat arrived and with him were a number of commanders from the armed forces who had been sent by President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. In my first meeting with Anwar as-Sadat, who was at that time the vice president of the republic, he said to me: "I know that you enjoy good, strong relations with our Sudanese brothers, and I want you to do all in your power to cooperate with them and offer them your advice."

As-Sadat stayed on with us in Sudan for a time and we met often. I got to know him better and better and I was very pleased with our acquaintance. He affected me a great deal.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: Is it true that you participated in the aerial operation over Aba Island? This was reported recently in an article by Ahmad Buha' ad-Din in the paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, which is published in London.

President Mubarak answered: The truth of the matter is that I never flew over Aba Island or any other. At the time I was working as chief of staff of the Egyptian Air Force. We were in Sudan only to offer advice and judgment. We did not participate in air or land operation. My role and the role of the other Egyptian officers was only to offer advice to the Sudanese on the situation confronting them.

I asked President Mubarak: What happened after your return from Sudan, and when was your second meeting with As-Sadat?

The president of the republic answered: These memories remind me of the story of my appointment as chief of staff of the Egyptian Air Force. Before this appointment I held the position of supervisor of the Air Force Academy in Balbis. We were living the darkest days of our lives, the days following the setback of the June 1967 defeat. At the end of the year in 1967 the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir came to visit Balbis Airport after his visit to the front. We stood there waiting to welcome him and I presented myself to him saying: "Pilot Colonel Muhammad Husni Mubarak, supervisor of the Air Force Academy." Jamal 'Abd an'Nasir startled me by saying "and just what is it you do here, Mubarak?"

I was stunned by the question and stunned even more when I realized the true meaning of the question. It was obvious that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir did not want me at the Air Force Academy and that he had chosen some other post for me of which I was not aware. I certainly did not aspire to it or ask for it. I did not answer a single word to 'Abd an-Nasir's question. I was compelled to total silence.

I was happy with my place and my position at the academy. I was proud of what I had accomplished and what I intended to accomplish there. The academy performed a vital function. It was the equivalent of a supply center which provides the Egyptian Air Force with groups of new pilots ready for the coming battle.

I assumed the post in November 1967, in the same year that disaster struck us. My goal from the first day was to graduate the largest possible number of pilots in the shortest possible time under unimaginably difficult circumstances. In the short period of no more than a year and a half we were able to graduate five classes. This was something which had never happened in the history of the Egyptian Air Force Academy.

My fears aroused by 'Abd an-Nasir's question were realized just a few weeks after our meeting. I was in Gen Muhammad Fawzi's office to ratify the Special High Council's decision to admit a new class when General Fawzi, minister of war at the time, surprised me by asking "Who should succeed you at the academy, Mubarak?" I needed no explanation of what was behind this question and I immediately said to the minister of war: "So and so would succeed me, and he is extremely qualified, but please, minister, give me the opportunity to stay at the academy and graduate more classes. I assumed the command of the academy just 6 months before the graduation of the 20th class. Now the 20th class has graduated, as has the 21st, the 22d, the 23d and the 24th, and we are now ready to graduate the 25th class. Please give me more time."

The minister of war was not satisfied with my opinion, for he had an order from Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir to transfer me from the academy to some other place of which I was not specifically aware. He repeated his question in the same words: "Who should succeed you at the academy, Mubarak?" I told him: "There is Brig Gen Ibrahim Shakir. He is an excellent pilot. The meeting ended at this point. I returned to the academy and remained there during February, March and April, until one day when I was coming from Tanta Airport and landing at Al-Mazah, I was informed of the decision to appoint a new commander of the Air Force.

I remained a number of hours at Al-Mazah Airport. I expected that I would be transferred to a different post, though I did not know which. The appointment decision would certainly not be limited to the commander of the Air Force. There was no doubt that there would be numerous other changes in leadership positions.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: So you expected your transfer and waited for it, not knowing where it would be, despite the fact that you had not been informed of a transfer and especially since many months had passed since your meetings with 'Abd-an-Nasir and the minister of war?

The president of the republic answered: Throughout these months I did expect my transfer from time to time, but when I learned of the change in the leadership of the Air Force I said to myself: "It's no use. The decision to transfer me will be issued today." I took an Ilyusin 14 plane and left Al-Mazah Airport, returing to Balbis. There I ate dinner and went to bed at 2300 and said to myself secretly: "Oh Lord, they have certainly forgotten me and chosen someone else."

I asked President Mubarak: Is it not strange that you wanted to stay in your position and at the same time the president of the republic wanted you for higher office? Is this not an indication of his confidence in your abilities and expertise?

The president of the republic answered: Most people did not realize that I was not seeking a high post. In my opinion a high post means great responsibility, and I am the type of man who bears the full responsibility of a post myself. I do not neglect it and I do not leave it to others. When I assume an important mission, whatever it is, I live it in every detail and do not occupy myself with anything else. Not only this, but also I do not like being transferred between numerous positions. I do not like to be transferred to one place today and then leave it tomorrow for another place.

I was happy at the Air Force Academy and I did not want to leave until I had accomplished the things I wanted during my tenure as chief.

The important thing is that I awoke the following morning after a troubled and sporadic sleep to a telephone call at 0700 from the new Air Force commander, who said to me: "Congratulations, Husni, you've been promoted from colonel to brigadier general commencing today, 22 June 1969." I knew that I and my graduating class were scheduled to be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in July, so my answer to the new Air Force commander was: "Why this decision ahead of schedule," not understanding the import of my question. The Air Force commander replied: "The decision has been made to appoint you chief of staff of the Air Force." I responded: "Who chose me?" And he said: "I chose you." This was not correct, as it was actually Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir who chose me. It was his idea to have me transferred from the academy, and he asked the minister of war to choose me as chief of staff when he made his choice for the new commander of the Air Force.

I asked President Mubarak: What were your feelings the moment you heard of the decision to appoint you to the post of second in command of the Air Force?

The president of the republic answered: I felt as if all the pressures of the world were resting on my shoulders. I was frightened by the huge responsibility awaiting me. I was not afraid of bearing this responsibility, but because I knew the problems that would be facing me and the expectations -- it was these I could not accept. I was fully aware of the paralysis and the dangerous excesses of some people, and I expected a clash with these people at the earliest opportunity. I felt that war was impossible under these circumstances, with the excesses and the paralysis. I knew what the Russians were doing and the problems associated with their presence and interference in every matter, great and small.

It was assumed that I would return to Cairo that same day as the commander of the Air Force had requested. But I did not leave Balbis. I stayed there the entire day as if I were waiting for a second decision revoking the first. I felt like a man fleeing from something he dislikes. I awoke next morning to another telephone call from the Air Force commander asking why I still had not arrived in Cairo. I did not know how to answer him. The only reason I could find for staying in Balbis was that I could not find a car to take me to Cairo. I promised him I would be there that day. There was no backing out now.

I asked President Mubarak: What did you do after you assumed the position of chief of staff of the Egyptian Air Force and became directly responsible for our entire aerial arsenal?

The president answered: I put my concerns aside, for I was not in a position that allowed me to comtemplate my problems, although I had to confront these problems and work toward solving them. Ahead of me was a great deal of work. The chief of staff is second in command of the Air Force, and he must know everything about weaponry.

I began my work immediately. I began studying the theater of operations. The post is a serious one and its responsibilities are even more serious. I had to learn a great deal and know many things which I had not known in the past. The chief of staff must be fully aware of all plans of operation, of plans for tactics of attrition, of the operation of airfields, of the characteristics of airborne formations and of plans for states of alert.

The hours in a day were not enough to learn all this. I was working late into the night. There was not an airbase or airport with which I was not familiar. The importance of all of this is that operations to fight a war of attrition began just a few days after my appointment, and I was participating with the Air Force commander in managing operations, directing reconnaissance and determining maneuvers.

The days passed, and the months and years, and I did not feel their passing. I lost all awareness of time owing to the awesome responsibility I was bearing. I was unaware of anything not directly related to our mission. The year 1969 ended, then 1970, and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir passed away. Anwar as-Sadat assumed the presidency of the republic and, because of my post, my contacts with President as-Sadat became numerous in meetings which I attended and he chaired.

I asked president Mubarak: Were your personal contacts limited to those meetings which were attended by the entire leadership of the armed forces, including the Air Force?

The president answered: I realized later that President as-Sadat, God have mercy on him, was compiling notes on everyone he met. He found that he would need them later. Regarding me, he did this after he met me in Sudan, and he collected notes from what he heard about me from his martyred brother who was a pilot, 'Atif as-Sadat. 'Atif was a student at the Air Force Academy while I was commander there. Despite the fact that I knew he was Anwar as-Sadat's brother, I dealt with him very strictly. If he made any mistake whatever, I immediately ordered him put in the stockade. At that time his brother Anwar as-Sadat was vice president of the republic. In spite of this I was determined to deal harshly with him so that it could not be said that I was easy on him because of his ties with the vice president.

I did the same previously with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's brother Husayn 'Abd an-Nasir, who was also a pilot. I remember that Husayn applied for admission to the Air Force Academy in 1956. It was required that students pay their tuition fee on the first day of school. I was surprised when he requested to meet me in my office. He presented himself and mentioned his relationship with President 'Abd an-Nasir and asked if he could be permitted to begin studies even though he could not pay for his tuition until the next day. I said to him: "Listen, son, the system is that no student is allowed to start his studies without paying his tuition. There are 40 students who have been denied admission today because they did not pay their tuition. You are in the same position as they are. What holds true for them holds true for you. There are no exceptions, so go home and come back with your tuition fee."

I remember that the academy commander of the day heard what I had done with 'Abd an-Nasir's brother and came and said to me: "How could you do this to the president's brother?" I told him, "The president would never agree to make an exception for his brother, and I do not believe that he would sanction this." The commander said: "I hope, by God, that you are right."

What I did with Husayn 'Abd an-Nasir and 'Atif as-Sadat I have done to a greater extent with my own relatives. I had a relative studying at the academy and I saw to it that he was not allowed to leave the academy on furlough. I was determined to deny him leave and I would have him put in the academy stockade for the slightest mistake. I made an example of him for the others. There is nothing that arouses my anger more than an attempt by someone to exploit his lineage or his intimacy with someone of responsibility to get something he does not deserve. What I did with 'Atif as-Sadat was relayed to his brother, President as-Sadat, who was pleased and supported what I had done.

I had many meetings with President as-Sadat when he landed at various airports, and these were in the absence of the Air Force command. More than once I would stand with As-Sadat and exchange stories. I remember that he said to me one day while we were at Al-Mazah Airport: "Husni, I would like to form an air force academy of the highest caliber in the world. I would like you to undertake this important responsibility and remain at the academy until the end of your service."

Perhaps this is the only time that I welcomed a transfer from one position to another because I was very restricted at that time, suffering from paralysis [in the job] and other obstacles.

[Question] When were you chosen as commander of the Air Force, and what were the circumstances of the selection?

The president answered: In April 1972, the minister of defense summoned me and told me that that day President Anwar as-Sadat had issued a resolution appointing me commander of the Air Force.

The first question to come to me was: "What did the Air Force commander do, and why is he leaving his position?"

The minister of defense answered: "He has done nothing. He is being appointed deputy minister of aviation."

When I was assured concerning the Air Force commander I asked the minister of defense: "Who will be appointed chief of staff in my place?" The minister of defense imagined that I had someone specifically in mind and said: "We have chosen so and so. Do you have any objections?"

I answered: "No, of course not. They are all my colleagues and I can work with anyone. I am just concerned that there be cooperation between us and that everyone fulfills their responsibilities completely."

That is how I was and how I will always be.

I can accept working with any person. I do not choose my aides based on personal judgments, but based on what he can provide and how he can work. Work is at the top of the list as a condition for anyone who is helping me or coordinating with me. I welcome anyone who tackles his duties with sincerity. As for those who do not work or who neglect work, they will find no place at my side.

I hate unfairness and cannot accept treating anyone unfairly. If someone makes a mistake or is somehow negligent, he must be told of his mistake or negligence. He will then believe that he is treated fairly and he will have the chance to defend his own actions.

I have adhered to this philosophy of work relationships since I began working, since I assumed my first position of responsibility. I will not listen to slander and I will not pass judgment until I know the whole truth. I will not dismiss anyone unless I have first heard his defense from him. I have adhered to this strategy to this day and I will never change it. There is nothing that pains my heart more than unfairness.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: What were the late president's instructions to you after he chose you as commander of the Air Force?

The president answered: President as-Sadat was very concerned about knowing what went on in the Air Force. He ascribed great importance to this branch of the armed forces. This does not mean, however, that he considered other branches of the armed forces of little importance. The armed forces are like a human body. If one part is fatigued, the remaining parts will also be fatigued. However, his profound concern with the Air Force came as a result of what he had seen and known of it in the past, before he assumed his great responsibility.

When President as-Sadat had to go from place to place by air, he would ask that we go together by helicopter. In the helicopter he would always ask me what we did in the Air Force. I would explain to him the role of the Air Force, its requirements.

I remember that President as-Sadat was on his way, before the October war, to the village of Mit Abu al-Kum. The helicopter landed at Quwaysana Airport, where we were waiting for him, and he asked me if I could go with him to his home in Mayt Abu al-Kum.

I did not know what he was trying to say to me, but that day President as-Sadat said: "Listen, son, the Egyptian Air Force has been struck twice -- one in 1956, and again in 1967. Both times the strike was complete and devastating. The armed forces are a unified apparatus, forces which work together with one goal. It is very important for an army officer who is fighting on the ground to see Egyptian planes flying overhead. This raises his morale and increases his bravery and fighting spirit."

Then President as-Sadat ended his conversation with me by saying: "I have asked you along today to ask you a very specific question, and I want you to give me a straightforward answer. Tell me, son, is the Air Force ready for battle or not?"

Before I answered the question, the president warned me: "Think well before answering. If the Air Force is not ready, tell me frankly. Do not tell me that the Air Force is ready unless you are a million percent certain of every word you say. Our Air Force has been hit successfully twice. If it is hit a third time we will have no peace, we will have no leg to stand on, we will become the laughing stock of the entire world and we will not have one friend to respect us or stand at our side."

Without hesitation I answered the president: "Our Air Force is able to undertake any of its responsibilities within the framework of the important mission it is assigned. On this basis I tell you with the utmost confidence that we are at the highest state of preparedness to do battle." Before President as-Sadat could comment I continued: "I have only one condition, Mr President, and that is that you be present at Operational Headquarters to follow the progress of the battle for yourself and to ensure that the Air Force is not misused. I saw what happened in the 1956 war. I was at that time studying at the Air Force Academy and was detached to Operational Headquarters for the Abu Sawir region. I saw how the leadership worked. There was a general plan for the land forces and a plan for complete coordination with the other forces. When the battle began, nothing from this plan was carried out. Orders were issued without consideration of the general plan. Confusion developed and we lost the war."

President as-Sadat answered: "If that is what you want, then I will go to Operational Headquarters and remain there."

The meeting ended and President as-Sadat felt reassured. The battle plan was put into action. Activity began, and decisions as well as training were carried out with great earnestness. The machinations began to implement the battle plan. The commanders of various sections set down their plans, their recommendations and their decisions and then sent them to headquarters, where they were studied thoroughly, discussed thoroughly and some were amended to coordinate with the others. In the end the plan was laid down in its final form on a map. Then the commander in chief of the armed forces sent directives to the various weapons groups so that they could each carry out their specific missions.

President as-Sadat was present more than once at the discussions which took place over the battlefield map. He gave his opinion, discussed the decisions and gave every one of us the opportunity to give his opinion and explain his position.

The battle began and every branch of the armed forces executed its mission superbly and in accordance with the battle plan. The battle began with an airborne operation. Some 240 planes crossed the Suez Canal at exactly 1400 on 6 October 1973. As-Sadat was at Operational Headquarters and with him was the late General of the Army Ahmad Isma'il and the rest of the leadership.

When the strike was completed and the results began to come in, I could not believe what I was told. I expected that we would lose no fewer than 40 or 50 planes in the first strike. I was surprised to hear that we had only lost six planes. I asked the formation commanders to verify their information. They returned and confirmed what they had said before, so I asked them about the targets they had hit. They replied that they had hit every target.

In spite of this confirmation I still could not believe it at first. I grabbed the telephone and asked for President as-Sadat at Operational Headquarters and said to him: "Praise God, Mr President, we have accomplished our mission, and our losses were very limited."

The President asked me: "Are you sure?"

I said: "Yes, sir. We were 80 percent successful." In reality we were more than 95 percent successful, but I did not tell him this to protect myself against a clash with him if it were to become clear later that the actual number was less than I had told him. I was determined to minimize the scale of our victory. The dark clouds of 1956 and 1967 were still hanging over our heads. Not only this, but I was also determined to minimize the number of casualties we had inflicted on the enemy. If a formation commander told me that he had destroyed 22 tanks I would say that we had only destroyed 16 tanks, and so forth.

The battle continued and the remaining branches of the armed forces achieved their goals according to the mission with which each was charged.

Then a breach was opened which Israel exploited to penetrate inside our lines. Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, who was considered a hero at the time, came to me after he had lost a great deal of spirit and had committed mistakes in the battle and said: "The situation does not require a military decision. The situation requires a political decision. I want President as-Sadat to order the withdrawal of our troops from east to west [of the canal].

We were all surprised at Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili's demand. What he was demanding was tantamount to the final blow for the armed forces, the army and the entire country. Ash-Shadhili wanted us to repeat what he had done in 1967 when we ordered withdrawal. We all know what that withdrawal meant. It meant that every soldier threw down his weapon and fled to the nearest place where he would be protected.

Not one commander agreed to Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili's demand. We considered his demand tantamount to the end of everything, the end of Egypt, its honor, its army and its desires.

I remember that I went to General of the Army Ahmad Isma'il and said: "I could never agree to a withdrawal. We have a capable fighting force and we are ready to die at our positions rather than drop our weapons and flee to the rear."

President as-Sadat came and listened to us and to the reports coming in on the progress of operations. He also listened to the viewpoint of Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili. As-Sadat decided: "There will be no withdrawal. The battle will continue."

I can still remember the president's words when he said to us: "We will never withdraw. We will fight to the last round of ammunition. If the Jews enter Cairo we will fight them in the streets. If the battle moves inside the country we will pursue them from city to city, from village to village."

The president, God have mercy on him, issued a resolution removing Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili from his position. The battle continued, our forces did not withdraw and we did not lose the war as we had lost it every previous time, when we withdrew in the face of Israel.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: After the war, how was your relationship with President as-Sadat? Did your meetings with him stop, since he was devoting his time to a political solution and since the role of a military solution had ended?

The president of the Republic answered: President as-Sadat continued to ask about the Air Force and the other branches of the armed forces. The year 1974 passed, and several months of 1975. Then one evening at 1900 I was informed that the president wanted to meet me at the Al-Qanatir resthouse.

My wife and I had intended to have dinner that night with some friends. She asked me: "What do you suppose the president wants you for?" I said: "I do not know. Perhaps he wants to ask me for some information." I told her that the meeting would not last more than an hour and that when it was over I would return so that we could go to dinner.

I went to the Al-Qanatir resthouse and the president began to discuss many things, old and new. He talked about memories, the revolution, the war and the October era.

The time passed quickly and the president called for dinner and invited me to eat with him. I had a bite but did not tell him that I had plans for dinner.

After dinner the president went on talking and I became more and more worried. It was 2230 and I still did not know exactly what the president wanted with me.

My interest was aroused when he began to talk about the opportunities for the October generation to assume the responsibility being given up by the 23 July generation. President as-Sadat said: "I have decided to choose a vice president from the October generation, from the leadership of the October war."

Even up to that moment it had not occurred to me at all that he meant me. Many leaders of the October war started their service before me and had seniority.

The president surprised me when he said: "I have chosen you, Husni, to be my vice president."

I could not speak and did not know what to say. My face showed no sign of pleasure or of my happiness at this unexpected decision. After this the president rose to see me off. When we reached the car and before shaking hands he asked me: "Whom will you choose as your successor in the Air Force?"

I said: "Mr President, you must be meaning in a year or two."

He answered: "No, not a year or two. My resolution appointing you will be issued this week." I rode home in the car in a deplorable state of despondency. I arrived home, changed my clothes and left with my wife to visit our friends, who were waiting for us. I did not tell my wife about the president's decision. When the newspapers published my picture with the president many rumors began to circulate, most of them saying that the president was going to appoint me minister of aviation. There was a shower of telephone calls and many visits, and I met with questions everywhere I went.

I did not know what to do other than remove myself from all of this and command the Air Force. Then the resolution was issued appointing me vice president of the republic. My wife and children were the only ones who shared my worry, because they realized immediately that they would be losing more and more of the time spent with me. When I was commander of the Air Force I would rarely go home, so what would it be like now that I had been appointed to a higher position with even greater responsibility? As in every other case when I assumed new responsibility, I devoted myself entirely to a new job which I never imagined for a moment I would have.

Similarly, I never imagined for a moment that the day would come when I would assume the presidency of the republic, succeeding President as-Sadat. The president spoke several times of his desire to leave the presidency to me, but each time I objected and insisted to him that I would resign my position if ever he left his position.

I asked President Mubarak: What went through your head when you saw the late president stretched out on the ground, injured by a traitor's bullet and bleeding?

The president answered: The truth is that I could not see what was in front of me. It was if a black curtain was blocking my view. Many things went through my head. The most urgent thoughts were: What will happen now? And when I heard of the doctor's failure to revive the president, I thought of resigning. I had no desire to assume his responsibility after him. The president, God have mercy on him, was aware of this, because I told him many times that I would not remain in my position if he ever thought of leaving his. Then I thought about Egypt, the dangers surrounding it and the circumstances it is facing these days.

I met the Cabinet and laid before them the details of what had happened. They requested a session with the political office of the National Democratic Party to agree on a person as the next president of the republic. I requested that they meet the next day, but they insisted that they meet immediately, that same day.

The political office met and I did not say one word. I left it to the members of the office to speak one after the other. The group insisted that a person be nominated for the presidency of the republic and in their judgement I would be able to preserve the unity of the country and provide for its security and stability. I accepted what they wanted for Egypt and for me. I was nominated for president of the republic, and the people agreed with my choice. We will complete our progress together, a progress of peace, prosperity, security and stability. May God be with us.

'SOURCE' DENIES OFFICERS SACKED IN AS-SADAT CASE

NC290829 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (AFP) -- A government source today formally denied reports that the head of Egyptian military intelligence and the commander in chief of the artillery had been dismissed.

According to the reports, the two officers had been held indirectly responsible for allowing the killers of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to infiltrate the military parade during which he was assissinated on October 6.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 504

JN271629 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 23 Iranians and destroyed 4 tanks, 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts. This was stated in Communique No 504, which was issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening. This communique put our losses at eight martyrs in all sectors and one damaged vehicle. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 504 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following are the results of our armed forces activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 13 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle carrying personnel, 2 guns and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
B. Five killed in the Ahvaz region.
C. Four killed and one tank and two observation posts destroyed in the Shush region.
D. Two tanks and four stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
E. One killed in the Nowsud region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 23 killed and 4 tanks, 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle destroyed
C. The Persian enemy shelled the Basra region with heavy artillery this morning.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 October 1981

Communique No 505

JN281636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- During the past 24 hours the Iraqi forces killed 52 Iranians and destroyed 1 tank, 13 vehicles, 6 guns, 10 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts. Communique No 505, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, added that the Iraqi planes today attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base. It put the Iraqi losses at 13 martyred and 1 personnel carrier, 3 vehicles and 1 mortar damaged. The military operations took place in the Abadan, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Mimak, Dezful, Gilan-e Gharb, Nowsud and Shush regions. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 505 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Here are the results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 14 and destroying 4 vehicles, 4 guns and 7 stockpiles of hardware.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah region. Our forces pounded them with various weapons and forced them to retreat after killing 12 and destroying 6 vehicles -- 3 of which were loaded with hardware -- 2 guns and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
C. Eight killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Seven killed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Six killed and one vehicle and three observation posts destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Three killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
G. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Nowsud region.
H. One tank destroyed in the Shush region.
I. Today our aircraft violently attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 52 killed and 1 tank, 13 vehicles, 6 guns, 10 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 13 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, three vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 Oct 1981

MEETINGS WITH CEMA BEGIN IN BAGHDAD 27 OCT

JN271610 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) -- Meetings of the sixth session of the Iraq-CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) Joint Commission started here Tuesday with the aim of furthering economic, technical and scientific multi-lateral cooperation.

The Iraqi side was headed by Trade Ministry's undersecretary, Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, while the CEMA delegation was comprised of representatives from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, GDR, Cuba, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. 'Awdah, delivering the opening speech, stressed Iraq's keenness to develop relations with all friendly countries, among which the socialist countries, on the basis of mutual interests and benefits.

Referring to the contracts signed between Iraq and the socialist countries through the CEMA, Mr. 'Awdah called for extensive contacts to achieve better and fruitful results in the field of cooperation and demanded a higher representation at the commission meetings.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic spoke on behalf of the other representatives and thanked Iraq for providing appropriate circumstances to turn the commission's meeting into success in a way that serves the process of developing the mutil-lateral relations of cooperation in the technological and economic fields.

The CEMA Secretariat General representative expressed hope and optimism over the success of the commission's current session.

The session's agenda includes topics related to the vistas of promoting multi-lateral cooperation in the fields of oil and gas industry, follow up the work currently implemented in agricultural and irrigation projects, developing cooperation in the fields of industry, electric power, foreign trade, transportation and scientific and technical cooperation.

The conferees will also lay down the commission's working plan for the next year and a preliminary agenda for the commission's next session.

Joint Minutes Signed

JN281917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and CEMA have signed joint minutes on expanding trade and economic cooperation. This came at the end of the meetings of the sixth session of the Iraqi-CEMA Joint Committee.

The minutes were signed by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Trade Ministry under secretary and Iraq's representative to the council, and the representatives of the council's member states.

The minutes provide for developing cooperation between Iraq and CEMA in the fields of foreign trade, transportation of goods, industry, electric power, oil and gas industry, agriculture and irrigation, in addition to developing scientific and technological cooperation.

Delegation Heads Received

JN282006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and the minister of trade, said that Iraq's relations with the socialist states in the trade and economic fields have made great progress. He said this upon receiving the heads of delegations to the meetings of the sixth session of the joint committee between Iraq and CEMA.

Hasan 'Ali added that the manifold relations between Iraq and the socialist countries contain large possibilities for development in the economic, trade and technological fields. He expressed Iraq's appreciation for the socialist countries, which worked for developing their economic relations with Iraq and for implementing their commitments at these circumstances during which Iraq is waging a just war against the racist Persian enemy. He expressed hope that these countries will increase and develop their participation in the new projects of Iraq's development plans.

Roland Schumann, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, expressed on behalf of the council's member delegations his high appreciation of the results of this session's meetings and hoped for further promotion of relations between Iraq and the socialist countries.

Earlier this evening, Iraq and CEMA signed joint minutes on the session's meetings.

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 27 OCT

JN272044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, arrived here tonight at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Dinca told INA that his visit comes within the framework of completing the talks held between Romania and Iraq at the beginning of last week on developing economic and trade cooperation. He expressed satisfaction with the existing relations and bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ceausescu Message Delivered

JN281236 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, conveyed the message to Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, when they met here today. Bilateral cooperation and its development in the interests of the two peoples were discussed at the meeting.

COMMENTARY ON IMMINENT PURGES IN IRANIAN ARMY

NC281420 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Shar' Magistrate Reyshahri has said that the files of several suspected officers and NCO's are being studied and that the trials of General Baqeri, formerly air force commander of Khomeyni's regime, and of General Farivar, Bani-Sadr's military adviser, will begin soon.

Khomeyni's regime [words indistinct] now wants to purge the armed forces once again so that it can execute the remaining personnel on charges of having cooperated with Bani-Sadr. No longer is mention being made of coup attempts. But officers who were compelled, on the orders of Khomeyni, to obey Bani-Sadr, the president and the person appointed by Khomeyni himself to act as commander in chief of the armed forces, should now be either purged, fired or executed.

(?Immediately) following the inception of Khomeyni's rule, the mullahs started attacking the armed forces. Officers, NCO's and even privates who had served the past regime were either imprisoned or executed. Now it is the turn of officers and NCO's who cooperated with Bani-Sadr. They are the targets now and several will (?have to pay) for having cooperated with the former president and the person chosen by Khomeyni to lead the armed forces.

We have repeatedly warned the officers and NCO's that Khomeyni's objective is to destroy the armed forces. It has now become clear to everyone how the opportunist and bloodthirsty mullah named Reyshahri wants to frame hundreds of officers and NCO's and to inflict, once again, more blows on the armed forces. It is not clear whose name will come up in the lottery this time and which persons will be the sacrifices given for the mullahs' arbitrariness and opportunism.

Oh, officers, NCO's and privates, don't you think that these plans that have been drawn up by the ruling mullahs today for your comrades in arms will (?apply to you someday)? Do your pride and respect allow you to place your destiny in the hands of a bunch of turbaned (?shaykhs) and to allow these ruffians to do whatever they please with you? You, the officers, NCO's and privates of the armed forces, should think of a way to save Iran from the clutches of this bunch of brigands, plunderers and murderers and to defend your respect, pride and prestige before being destroyed by this bunch of mullahs. Instead of being deceived by the mullahs and being sent to the war fronts to be killed and kept occupied in the war zones, you should destroy (words indistinct] the opportunists of Khomeyni's regime, because a respectful death is far better than a humiliating life.

KING HUSAYN, THATCHER HOLD LONDON MEETING

JN281953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met at noon today in London with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. The talks dealt with the Middle East problem. His Majesty King Husayn called for intensifying European efforts to develop a comprehensive initiative which would be in line with Arab concepts of bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

In this regard his majesty stressed that Britain and the European community should hold a complete dialogue with the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

His majesty told the British prime minister that peace and security will not be attained in the region unless the Palestinians gain their rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their land.

His Majesty King Husayn urged the European community to adopt urgent measures to stop Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and to put and end to Israel's continued aggression against the Palestinian people.

The two sides also discussed other issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs; 'Amir Khammash, Jordanian minister of court; and Ibrahim 'Izz ad-Din, Jordanian ambassador in London.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

JN271902 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali presented at the White House yesterday his credentials to U.S. President Ronald Reagan as ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States of America.

Al-Majali said during the presentation: His Majesty King Husayn has asked me to convey to you on this occasion his continued concern to bring about a durable peace in the Middle East, based on the principles and values our two countries believe in.

He added: We believe, Mr President, that such a durable peace should be established on the principles and resolutions adopted by the international community which take into consideration the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Replying, U.S. President Reagan praised the relations of friendship between the two countries. He said that the United States had in the past 30 years worked to bring about a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. President Reagan added: We will continue to dedicate our efforts to bring about this objective. Jordan has in the same period participated in efforts to achieve the same objective. Jordan also has an important role in the efforts to bring peace to the people of the region.

The U.S. President said he was looking forward to His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington. He said in this regard: I am looking forward to meeting with His Majesty King Husayn. This meeting will present an important opportunity to us in the current critical circumstances facing the Middle East.

TISHRIN: U.S. HELPLESS AGAINST ISRAELI LOBBY

JN290817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Comprehensive Reconsideration," TISHRIN writes: The Zionist lobby in the United States and its masters [maftihuh] in Israel can, and have shown they can, impede many U.S. decisions, even though these may be important to U.S. strategic interests, because they are incompatible with the interests of world Zionism and Israel. We tell this to those who are wagering on the United States, to those who expect an evenhanded U.S. policy toward the Middle East and to those who patiently and vainly await U.S. pressure on Israel to establish a just peace in the Middle East.

As-Sadat, who bet most enthusiastically on the United States, obtained nothing but humiliation and a cheap death. It seems that other wagerers have not learned a lesson from As-Sadat's collapse or from his dictum that the United States holds 99 percent of the cards.

Now that the Arab summit is close, it is high time for a loyal, accurate and comprehensive reconsideration of what we as Arabs expect from the United States, and what we should ask it and Europe, so that we need wait no longer. We must as well review our duties toward ourselves and our dignity, just cause, occupied land and violated holy places.

President Reagan's desire to unite some Arabs and Israel in closely linked alliances -- the desire As-Sadat, Numayri, Barre and Qabus responded to -- has become absolutely impossible to satisfy following the exposure of U.S. helplessness in the face of Zionism and Israel and following the announcement of the strategic alliance between Washington and Israel. The Arab masses have frankly and overtly condemned this response.

TISHRIN asserts that nothing will serve our cause so long as we continue to squander our resources without a comprehensive, strategic and strong working plan capable of facing this great danger and grave plot.

TISHRIN REPEATS WARNING TO EEC STATES ON SINAI

JN290638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on the European provocations and the Arab reply, TISHRIN says: U.S. pressure has finally succeeded in twisting Europe's arm. As a result, Europe has given in to the United States and its strategic interests; namely, the occupation of Arab Sinai in place of the Israeli enemy.

The EEC ministerial council is preparing to issue a resolution including acceptance of participation in the Sinai forces. In brief, Europe has become the fourth Camp David partner. Thus, the Arabs who had bet on a European stand independent of the United States will have to reconsider their calculations. The paper adds: Syria has warned the European states of the consequences of plunging into the Sinai sands, because it wants to maintain the mutual relations of respect that Syria's policy has established throughout the past 10 years and because these states' neutrality means much to Syria.

The Syrian warning proceeds from the premises of a comprehensive awareness of the nature of international relations, of the new European stand -- which constitutes a provocative switch to the enemies' ranks -- and of the responsibility of Syria and the Arabs to reply appropriately. When Syria issues a warning, it means what it says and will not let the opportunity go by to make the Europeans understand the great harm caused by such a provocative switch. It will continue to maintain balanced international relations with forces that rightly support our just issues.

REACTION TO AWACS VOTE, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL

Begin Statement

TA291230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Israeli Government has issued a statement regretting the U.S. Senate approval of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. After a special Cabinet session in Jerusalem this morning, Prime Minister Menahem Begin read out the Israeli reaction.

[Begin Begin recording] The Government of Israel expresses its regret over the decision of the American Senate to approve the proposal of the administration on the two-fold arms deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia, which is in a state of war with Israel, rejects the Camp David accords and finances terror in our region. The government reiterates that a new and serious danger now faces Israel; new since the restoration of our statehood. We will have to overcome this threat also. We will do all that we have to do in order to overcome. The debate in the United States concerning this arms deal was held over a long period of time. Friends of Israel, regardless of their origin or political affiliation, conducted the just struggle with courage and dignity. We express to them our gratitude for their efforts. We shall not forget that among those who supported the arms deal with Saudi Arabia and also amongst those who changed their position from rejection to support are many who valued the role and policy of Israel in the Middle East and in the Free World and nurture in their heart warm feelings towards our people and country.

This morning the prime minister received a letter from the President of the United States, Mr Reagan, dated October 28, 1981. In it, the president writes, inter alia: Mr Prime Minister, you have my reassurance that America remains committed to help Israel retain its military and technological advantages. The security of Israel remains an essential factor in our decisions on strategic issues in the region. This administration has a continued interest in working with Israel on a wide dimension of strategic issues, efforts which serve our mutual interest. We hope that these words of the President will be carried into realization. Thank you. [end recording]

Sharon Criticizes U.S.

TA291055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Senate's decision to approve the AWACS deal is a very serious decision -- this is how the defense minister reacted today. The deal, Sharon said, will help the Saudis and the Arab armies reduce the gap with us. Minister Sharon did not attend the Cabinet session today. At that time, he was touring IDF units. Our correspondent, Sha'ul Stav, listened to the defense minister.

[Begin Sharon recording] I do not believe that they will succeed in bridging the gap. However, this certainly helps them bridge the gap, with the modern weapons they will receive. The danger is not only the AWACS and the F-15's. The danger lies in the inclination to give sophisticated weapons to the Arabs. At the same time, we know today that the Americans are giving arms to the Iraqis, not directly, but indirectly, through Jordan and Saudi Arabia. This is a very dangerous process on its own. I believe we will find solutions and answers to this, too. [end recording]

Tzipori, Rabin React

TA290750 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0620 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Telephone interview of Israeli Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and Labor Party's MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Rafi Reshef -- live]

[Text] [Reshef] Ronald Reagan described the U.S.-Saudi deal, before its approval by the Senate's plenum, as being good for the United States, good for peace in the Middle East and good for Israel. Do you share this opinion, Mr Tzipori?

[Tzipori] Certainly not. I think this is an adverse turning point as far as Israel is concerned, both in the basic conception which brought about this decision and certainly in the outcome. The turning point is that the Americans do not hesitate to give sophisticated weapons to an avowed enemy of Israel -- we are not only talking about the AWACS but also about the complementary equipment — to a country that has declared jihad, a country that finances acts of terror against Israel and other countries. If this is the way the United States sees things, then there are very serious problems between ourselves and the United States.

[Reshef] Mr Rabin, do you share Mr Tzipori's fears?

[Rabin] Yes, I do. I will not pass judgment about what is good for the United States. However, the U.S. President claims this is good for peace and good for Israel. Exactly the opposite is true. So far as Israel's security is concerned, there is no need to elaborate on the implications of supplying sophisticated weapons, both the supplementary equipment for the F-15's and the AWACS aircraft. However, I see the political implications as no less grave. In fact, I regard this as aid to an Arab country that has actively come out against the Camp David accords, against the peace treaty with Egypt and a country that is a member of the rejection front and that acts counter to the accords.

This morning I appeared on an evening show in the United States with the national security adviser to the White House, Dick Allen, and the Saudi ambassador. It was utterly clear from the remarks of the Saudi ambassador that Saudi Arabia persists in its opposition to the Camp David accords; and from the remarks of the national security adviser to the White House, distilled weak support for the Camp David accords.

[Reshef] With your permission, regarding Saudi Arabia, Reagan invested vast efforts to pass the deal in the Senate. He said its cancellation might block the way for Saudi assistance to the peace process in the Middle East. Do you believe last night's vote might bring about any kind of change in the Saudi positions, in their involvement in the peace process?

[Tzipori] First, this is one of the things which should concern Israel more than anything else, this declaration by Reagan. If, according to the Reagan assessment and by his aides, this Saudi move -- which exposes Israel -- is the way to peace, woe on us for the peace being planned in Washington.

[Rabin] I think this decision is another indication regarding the Reagan administration's policy toward the peace process. I have already spoken my mind about this. It seems to me that Israel -- I am repeating myself here -- must conduct in-depth clarifications with both the United States and Egypt in a summit meeting, to ask ourselves: Are the Camp David accords still binding on the United States, lest we find ourselves, after withdrawal from the Sinai, in a situation where Saudi Arabia constitutes the main U.S. tool for the promotion of peace, based on some sort of platform composed of a mixture between Camp David and the eight-point plan proposed by Prince Fahd -- a plan he calls a peace plan -- which does not even mention peace with Israel.

[Reshef] A few minutes ago, we heard regret expressed in Jerusalem this morning over the Senate's decision. How can Israel exploit this deal, to make some sort of profit out of this deal?

[Tzipori] I would not go into the ways by which Israel can exploit this deal. What I want to say is: Let us assume that the Americans are generous toward Israel and would like to award us the equivalent of these arms -- they will not give it to us, rather they will sell it to us. As things stand today, we are enslaved to America from an economic viewpoint. They are burdening us and it is doubtful whether we will be able to bear it. Therefore, before asking anything from them, I would think about it twice. It may be that in the wake of cumulative risks and the lack of understanding in the Western world regarding our strategic position -- that is, our military-economic position -- Israel will have to reconsider its security policy in the future and, maybe, we will be forced to adopt methods other than the ones we have used to date in the face of threats and dangers.

[Reshef] Yitzhaq Rabin, do you share Mordekhay Tzipori's view that it would be better to think twice before pressing additional demands on the Americans?

[Rabin] Yes, perhaps we should do that. We better remember and appreciate the expressions of wide support for Israel witnessed in the vote of both houses of Congress. We had better remember that 2/3 of the members of the House of Representatives voted against the deal. About half the Senators voted against the deal, notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure exerted by the President. I think that Israel may note with satisfaction the expression of popular support witnessed even in the painful decision made by the Senate. We have a problem with the administration rather than the U.S. legislative branch.

As for Israel's demands, I see danger on two planes -- on the security and the political plane right now. I reiterate: An in-depth clarification must be conducted with the United States regarding its approach toward the Camp David accords and the peace process. Efforts must be made to try and conclude an agreement on autonomy and its principles and to clarify its policy toward the situation in Lebanon -- if we do not do all this prior to the withdrawal from the Sinai, I will regard this as a very serious mistake.

Envoy to U.S. Statement

TA290554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0525 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Statement by Israeli Ambassador to the United States Efrayim 'Evron shortly after Senate's AWACS vote -- recorded]

[Text] ['Evron] It is clear that the Senate's decision is very disappointing because the procurement deal the U.S. Administration has offered to Saudi Arabia poses a serious threat to Israel's security. It accelerates the armaments race in the area and undermines stability and the prospects of peace in the region. However, at the same time, I believe that the basic, special and deep friendship between the United States and Israel will overcome the grave differences of opinion we currently have with the U.S. Administration.

There is a basic understanding between Israel and the United States regarding the principles and the goals we are striving for; that is, peace and security for Israel and loyalty to the Camp David accords and their implementation. President Reagan has recently reiterated his commitment to maintain the IDF's qualitative supremacy and Israel's military strength. Peace and stability in the Middle East are possible only if Israel is strong and confident of its strength. We all expect the U.S. Administration and President Reagan to stand up to their commitment.

Peres Interview

TA290545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0522 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed by party affairs correspondent Ammon Nadav on 29 October -- place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Peres] This AWACS decision is significant in two ways: One is plainly security-orientated and the other is political. From the security point of view, this is the first time that an Arab country which has never recognized Israel, which everyone knows is in a state of war with Israel, has received qualitative weapons that Israel does not possess. In times of tension the AWACS will enable the Saudis to see what is happening in Israel and, also, this is an airborne operations theater to guide a large number of aircraft. This is definitely an explicit worsening in the balance of power in the Middle East, which is not dependent on the improvement of Saudi Arabia's political positions.

Now, from the political point of view, it is clear that Saudi Arabia emerges from this campaign actually as the main country in the Middle East as far as the United States is concerned. We certainly do not object to the United States having relations with Arab countries. However, these relations must also contain a Middle East angle, that is, these countries -- particularly in view of the fact that the United States is giving them the things it does -- must join the peace process. It is not possible to pressure Israel with peace time and again -- Israel also receives weapons so that it can live in peace -- and to give such dangerous weapons to a country which does not live in peace with Israel. That is to say, this decision poses a rather serious problem to Israel from these two points of view.

[Question] At the time, the Labor Party leveled criticism at the fact that the Cabinet and the prime minister were not doing everything possible to prevent the sale of these weapons to Saudi Arabia. In your opinion, has the Cabinet recently done everything possible to prevent this deal?

[Answer] I would say that recently the Cabinet has done everything possible. The government used explicit language. One should remember that this is not a war against Mr Reagan, this is not a war with the U.S. President, this is not a war with the President's administration. This is a war or a battle for the security of Israel -- all of us are united on this issue. There were periods of weakness in the government's position. However, I think that recently the government has stood its ground and has made things clear.

IDF REPORTS ON POSSIBILITY OF 'EQUIVALENT' ARMS

TA290712 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0617 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In Jerusalem, a new line has been adopted by the Israeli Government in the wake of the approval of the AWACS deal: Israel must ask the United States for equipment equivalent to the AWACS to help it cope with new danger it will have to face in the future. This was stated by government elements this morning.

The Cabinet meets this morning in a special session to formulate and issue an official Israeli reaction in the wake of the approval of the deal. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker -- live] When it came out yesterday that the prospects of the U.S. President overcoming his opponents in the Senate were good the prime minister ordered that a special Cabinet session should be held. Mr Begin will apparently present a proposed reaction which will be issued under the title: Announcement by the Israeli Government About the U.S. Senate's Decision Regarding the Double Deal With Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, the prime minister and the defense minister have instructed their spokesmen to refrain from issuing any reactions. The statement of the Israeli Embassy in Washington received Jerusalem's approval prior to its publication.

In the government there is talk about sorrow in the wake of the Senate's decision and about the necessity to oppose the deal and explain Israel's position in the United States, too. Political circles said it was premature to assess how Israel-U.S. relations would develop and they expect things to become clearer in the next few days. It is now possible to assume that Israel will demand the United States take practical steps to reduce the security damage posed by the Saudi AWACS. Government elements this morning told us that the government must ask the Americans for equipment equivalent in significance to the AWACS. These elements emphasized that Israel has not even hinted at this issue, with relation to the AWACS, in its debates with the United States so as not to create the impression that it is willing to receive a reward and to restrain itself regarding the arms deal.

As stated, the Cabinet is meeting in approximately 2 hours to assess and react in the wake of the failure of its struggle against the double deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

JERUSALEM ARABIC ON SAUDI REACTIONS TO AWACS

JN290940 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In Washington last night, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi Air Force commander, expressed deep satisfaction over the Senate's decision, adding that this decision will help President Reagan reach a comprehensive Middle East peace.

The Saudi Air Force commander has been in Washington for several weeks. He carried out a persuasive campaign in support of the deal. He met with several senators and held talks with the representatives of the U.S. Administration on ways of using the AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia.

Riyadh radio and SPA reported the U.S. Senate's approval of the AWACS planes deal without comment.

POST: SHAMIR ON EGYPT'S ATTITUDE OF AUTONOMY

TA290731 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] Both Egypt and Israel want to finish the autonomy negotiations before next April. This, according to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, is the "change" that has occurred of late, and that has prompted Premier Menahem Begin to propose a high-level ministerial "retreat" in Cairo to try to achieve a breakthrough on the key issues.

Shamir indicated that Israel is preparing certain new concessions. "But if we are, why should we make them public now?" He said. He cautioned that there would have to be movement on both sides it there was to be progress at the "retreat."

The "retreat," in which Shamir will participate along with Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon and Interior Minister Yosef Burg, is now scheduled for November 8.

The "change," Shamir implied in an interview yesterday, is mainly in Egypt's attitude. Israel has long felt that Egypt was dragging its feet in the talks, but now there is a definite sense of urgency -- on both sides. "The Egyptians want to have the entire Camp David negotiating process concluded by April," Shamir said, "though they stress that if there is no agreement by then, they'll carry on negotiation."

On Israel's side, Begin believes that if the negotiators can focus on some of the key problems, to the exclusion of others, they can achieve a breakthrough. Thus, the knotty problems of Jerusalem, of the settlements, and of the "source of authority" will be ignored for the moment while the ministers concentrate on "the composition, authority and manner of election of the administrative council."

Israel is "not yet saying" that the autonomy election might actually be called before all the disputed issues in the negotiations have been resolved. But Shamir indicated that this might be a possibility. "If we can put off unresolved issues -- we will do so," he said cryptically.

The foreign minister admitted that Begin's proposal to hold the "retreat" -- which the premier made on Monday to visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali -- had been unexpected as far as he (Shamir) was concerned. (Chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg told the Jerusalem POST this week that he too had been taken by surprise).

On the sudden wealth of would be participants in the Sinai multinational forces, Shamir said that arrangements had not yet been finalized, but that it seemed at present that France would definitely participate, Italy and Holland were likely to, Britain was still making up its mind, and Australia and Canada were watching the Europeans before taking their final decision.

Israel was genuinely pleased, the foreign minister said, because participation in the force implied support for Camp David and the peace treaty. "We never said we were against EEC participation, even immediately after the "Venice declaration," Shamir noted.

(But Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van der Stoel told reporters in Amsterdam yesterday that participation in the multinational force does not entail an automatic approval of the Camp David accords. He was replying to criticism from Arab countries of EEC plans to participate in the force. He said the decision to participate was based on the Venice declaration, which stressed Israel's right to safe and secure borders in conjunction with Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.)

The EEC countries are planning to issue a new policy statement on the Middle East to coincide with their decision to join the force and Israel will "have to read the statement and react on the merits." But Shamir does not expect the statement to lay down conditions to the Europeans' participation in the force, which would prompt Israel to reject their participation.

Shamir rejected the theory that the European countries have agreed to participate in the force as part of an evolving diplomatic effort focusing on the Saudi peace plan. This theory envisages the EEC states joining with the U.S., Saudi Arabia and Egypt after April, in promoting Prince Fahd's scheme for a Mideast settlement.

The foreign minister said the enhanced participation in the Sinai force had been achieved by assiduous U.S. pressure on the Western allies over a period of many months.

In addition, the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat served as a sobering warning to the Western states that the peace edifice needs their active support.

And finally, Francois Mitterrand's election as president of France radically altered that country's attitude to the conflict -- and was beginning to effect changes within the EEC as a whole, Shamir noted.

Shamir said Israel need have no regrets about its stand and total rejection of the Saudi peace plan, even though so many friendly states now seem to regard it as a positive development. "This is not a peace plan -- it doesn't even mention the words 'peace' or the word 'negotiations,'" Shamir declared. Its only direct references to Israel were it calls for Israel's withdrawal from the territories and from east Jerusalem; the mention of 'the right of all states' to secure borders was vague and unspecific.

The plan was "a potpourri of quotations from hostile UN Assembly resolutions" Shamir added. It was a very far cry indeed from As-Sadat's 1977 Knesset speech when, though he, too, called for full withdrawal, he dwelt at length on a vision of peace, acceptance and normalization.

The plan was no basis for negotiation -- but at the same time, "I have never ruled out the possibility of negotiations or dialogue with the Saudis," Shamir said.

MA'ARIV: DELEGATION ASSESSES TALKS WITH 'ALI

TA281514 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, when General 'Ali's plane left for Cairo the feeling prevalent among members of the Israeli delegation to the normalization talks was that new horizons have opened in the relations between the two countries. The normalization agreement between the two countries on the implementation of the Sinai settlement when the evacuation is completed constitutes, in the opinion of the negotiators, a maturation of relations and an expression of an overt and honest system of relations free of residue from the past.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, yesterday lauded U.S. contributions to the peace process. However, at the end of the Israeli-Egyptian deliberations, held in the absence of the Americans, the feeling was that on other issues as well, whether no less substantive or complicated, there are significant advantages to direct negotiations, without middlemen.

The agreement signed yesterday details the principles of coexistence between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai. The test of the agreement will be in its practical implementation after April 1982 -- the date of the Israeli evacuation of the Sinai. If there are no unexpected mishaps, the tourist sites in the Sinai will be open to the Israeli tourist, who will be able to move freely by land, sea and air.

One cannot yet expect an open border along the lines of Holland and Belgium, for instance, but the Egyptians' readiness to enable Israeli tourist traffic without requiring entry permits in advance is a big step forward. The passports of Israeli tourists who will seek to visit Sinai sites will be stamped at the border as is customary for tourists from other countries who arrive in Egypt.

In the course of the 3 days of talks, assessments and reports on the tendency of a toughening in Egyptian policy following the change of rulers there were unfounded. On the contrary, the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, who is a practical and resolute person had instructed the head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, to meet Israel halfway with regard to the achievement of an agreement. The agreement reached on normalization is an expression of the Egyptian president's intentions to pursue the road of his predecessor, the late President as-Sadat.

Difficulties evolved in the course of the normalization negotiations, but the mutual trust and the friendship between the two delegations' leaders, Ari'el Sharon and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, as well as the good relations prevailing between the two negotiation teams has often led to the finding of a formula for resolving bones of contention.

So, for example, in the discussion on Israel's request to maintain regular flights to St Catherine's the Egyptian delegation had initially rejected the request on formal grounds, arguing that this airport does not appear in the peace accord as an international airport. In further talks the Egyptians nevertheless agreed to waive the formality and render possible landing of Israeli planes in St Catherine's.

In contrast, Israel has not managed to attain Egypt's agreement to flights over a shorter Sinai route to the 'Ezyon airport, which will become a major tourist attraction.

A graphic expression of the success of the negotiations and the good atmosphere prevailing during them was given at the last moment before the signing of the agreement. The Egyptian ambassador, Tahir Shash, inadvertently spilled a glass of water on the original copy of the agreement. The Israeli diplomat Tzvi Qedar observed humorously: "This will not 'liquify' the agreement."

Yesterday General 'Ali praised Minister Sharon's policy in the territories stating that liberalization steps by Israel can encourage the participation of Palestinian elements in the autonomy negotiations.

EDITORIALS ON EUROPE'S SINAI FORCE DECISION

TA290813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 29 Oct 81

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR thinks that an agreement in principle about EEC participation in the Sinai multinational force may strengthen the Camp David peace process which the Europeans had to date treated with reservations. This is the result of the shock inflicted on the West by President as-Sadat's murder and the wish to leave Israel no excuse not to complete withdrawal from the Sinai. However, beyond that, the change is a result of the initiative taken by the socialist regime in France, which has adopted a more constructive approach to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty than its predecessor. As far as Israel is concerned, the participation of Europeans in the multinational force not only contains advantages but risks. However, it seems that if the Arab countries do not foil their participation, we will find it hard to repel.

The Jerusalem POST writes that in view of comments in Europe even before a final decision on joining the multinational force had been taken, Washington would do well to tell its Western allies that any idea of amending or changing the Camp David accords with all sorts of new initiatives will only hamper the peace process and encourage extremism.

LIBYA

JALLUD: CHAD FREE TO SEEK AID ANYWHERE

AB290900 Paris AFP in French 0844 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Oct (AFP) -- In an interview with the Chadian national radio, Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Libya's number two man, described France's decision to impose a neutral peace-keeping force on Chad as interference in Chad's internal affairs.

Major Jallud, who held talks in Ndjamena with Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei on Tuesday and Wednesday [27 and 28 October], added in particular: If we are there (in Chad), it is with the agreement of the Chadian Government. The day it tells us to leave, we will leave.

The Chadian people are free and sovereign to make their own decision on this issue. He added: For Tripoli, the Chadian Government is free to call on any country for aid.

After stressing that his visit falls within the framework of periodic meetings established by the two brotherly countries, the number two Libyan once again stated: Chad needs to be rebuilt and Libya is ready to assist it.

Nothing was leaked from the meeting between President Goukouni and Major Jallud. On 20 October, the Chadian head of state received Major Mas'oud a special envoy of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Ndjamena.

JANA QUESTIONS FRENCH REACTION TO CHAD SITUATION

LD290806 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In an urgent dispatch from Ndjamena last night, JANA correspondent said that the situation in Chad was completely calm, under cohesive national unity, and that there was no truth in the reports disseminated by AFP yesterday to the effect that there was an alleged deterioration of the situation in Chad.

The correspondent affirmed that life was normal and that general activities in the country were also normal. AFP last night circulated reports alleging that Libyan forces had entered Ndjamena. The agency portrayed the situation in Chad as unstable, and circulated claims and allegations to convey a false impression of the unity and cohesiveness of the various parties under the national government headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

The agency also reported a statement by an informed French military source which said the French forces stationed in the Central African Republic had been put on a state of alert due to the allegedly unstable situation in Chad.

Commenting on the false reports disseminated by AFP, a JANA political editor said the essence of what was disseminated by the French news agency involved ill-intentions aimed at deception and giving a false impression of the stable situation in Chad. This in fact accords with a number of claims and fabrications disseminated by the imperialist circles and the hireling reactionary regimes.

He said the circulation and dissemination of such reports, and their attribution to responsible French sources had a clear meaning, which is: France wants to reverse facts by conveying a false idea about the situation in Chad. We cannot see any justification for the French military move in the Central African Republic based on the logical and true point of view emanating from the natural and stable situation in Chad except that France wants to occupy Chad after having occupied the Central African Republic, if what was circulated by AFP in this respect is true.

AL-QADHDHAFI DENIES MILITARY PLAN AGAINST SUDAN

LD282345 Tripoli JANA in English 1710 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Oct (JANA) -- The revolution's leader has sent a letter to Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya and current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, (OAU), in which he reaffirmed that the Jamahiriyah has no intention to carry out military acts against Sudan and has no military concentrations along the borders with Sudan.

The leader also informed the OAU chairman of the continuous Sudanese aggressions launched by the Sudanese Armed Forces on the Chadian cities and villages in an attempt to undermine security and stability in Chad. This is in addition to the fact that the Sudanese Government is harbouring the remnants of rebel Hissene Habre's followers and backing them by all means which makes Chad in a continuous state of tension.

The leader stressed that Africa must direct its efforts towards economic development and the realization of social progress. This is what the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has done for the Chadian people, giving it assistance to enable it to realise and build its future.

The leader acquainted the OAU chairman of the repeated aggressions carried out by Sudan which contributed to undermining the OAU decisions.

He also acquainted him with the irresponsible statements issued by Sudan's ruler containing blatant threats to commit aggression on the Libyan people and conduct assassination and sabotage operations within the Jamahiriyah.

SUDANESE URGED NOT TO UNLOAD, HANDLE U.S. ARMS

LD290012 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1950 GMT 28 Oct 81

[From the "Sudan of the Revolution" program]

[Text] Valiant masses of the Sudanese people, dockers, port workers in the warehouses, customs officials and crane operators: Today the United States is sending its weapons to Port Sudan in order to colonize Sudan and use these weapons to strike at your movement which is against agent Numayri. What are you going to do about it? Will you unload these weapons from ships? Will you load these weapons on the railroad cars? Will you, customs officials, clear these weapons? Will you be a tool that helps to transport these weapons and equipment inside Sudan? These weapons will be trained either on our people who are against the agent Numayri or against the Afro-Arab neighboring peoples. We remind you of your heroic stands in Port Sudan in 1967 when you refused to accept British, U.S. and French ships, and refused to load or unload them because they were enemy ships. We would like to remind you of your revolutionary stand when you expelled the senior British pilot from Port Sudan.

The Sudanese people have always stood against the U.S. and British invasion against the Arab people. We would like to remind you of the stand taken by employees at Sudanese airports who refused to service the aircraft heading for the Arab south to strike at the movement of our brothers who were conducting an armed struggle against British colonialism. The Sudanese people today are facing the same U.S. colonialist march which wishes to enter our country with its arms and soldiers. Our people should bar the way before the U.S. soldiers.

Our workers: Do not unload U.S. weapons, do not load them onto railroad cars, do not deal with these weapons in any form. Register your opposition and rejection of marching U.S. colonialism. Stop this march with the strength of your own arms!

Masses of our struggling people: Today is your day. Prove to the whole wide world that you are the people of October [Sudanese October revolution] and that you are the people of Sudan.

REAGAN SAID TO SEEK GLORY THROUGH 'INTERFERENCE'

LD281110 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A great many statements have been made by U.S. President Reagan since he assumed office, and a great many measures have been taken by the Reagan administration since this flop actor, an actor whose lot was second-rate roles in mediocre movies, has been in power in the U.S. republic. The thread linking all of Reagan's statements with the common denominator of all of the measures taken by the Reagan administration is the fact that the U.S. President has been violently and hysterically beating the drums of war and dementedly knocking at the doors of hell. From Latin America to east Asia -- passing through the North Atlantic basin, the South Atlantic basin, the African and European continents, the Arab homeland, the Indian Ocean and several regions in South Asia -- one can see the imprint of U.S. interference and the savage terrorism of the Reagan administration with the naked eye. America's geographical place on the world political map constitutes the rallying place for killers, terrorists, bloodsuckers and vipers. All U.S. territories on this earth are remarkably dense with such creatures.

How did U.S. President Ronald Reagan inaugurate his mandate? Reagan declared he was an extraordinary envoy for what he called the glory of America and its prestige. It is with this title that Reagan described the PLO -- which is recognized by more states than the Zionist racist entity -- as a terrorist organization. Reagan declared the Zionist entity vital to America. Reagan ordered a cut in the cost of domestic services so that additional funds could be allocated for the U.S. war budget.

The Reagan administration sent its fleets and aircraft on military maneuvers in the Jamahiriyah's territorial waters. Considering the fact that the international basin of the Mediterranean Sea is large enough to hold such maneuvers without violating the territorial waters of the states bordering it, the fact that U.S. forces have deliberately -- and under instructions from Reagan -- violated the Jamahiriyah's territorial waters constitutes an act of provocation. This action came at the same time as cheap and trite lies made by the president of a superpower, Reagan. He lied when he alleged that the Jamahiriyah wanted to control the waters 200 miles from its shores. The truth is that the Gulf of Sidra is a territorial sea belonging to the Jamahiriyah; the Jamahiriya's territorial waters begin at the perimeter of this territorial basin.

Tension is now appalling, frightening, in Europe. Because of U.S. interference, tension is now explosive throughout the world. Thus, the superpower -- the republic of America -- that should have been a factor of stability in the world is now juggling with the world's security and playing with fire in a manner that sounds a warning of a global cataclysm.

Searching for the illusions of glory and prestige that Reagan personally failed to achieve on the movie screens, the United States wants to rule the world and control people so that Reagan can do in the black house what he had failed to do in Hollywood. The point at issue is that it is not the glory and prestige of the United States that preoccupies Reagan; rather it is how to make up for his failure as a second-rate actor playing marginal roles in mediocre films.

Reagan is using the U.S. resources to serve his personal objectives -- that is, his personal glory. Naturally, this is the case of all dictators who exercise power over the masses.

MAURITANIA

OFFICIALS HOPE FOR U.S. PRESSURE ON MOROCCO

AB231338 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By Eric Makendonsky]

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Mauritanian leaders are trying to convince the United States that Morocco's active anti-Mauritanian campaign could prejudice American policy in West Africa, according to sources close to meetings here between government officials and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker.

Mauritanian official circles, who are unanimous in seeing the Morocco campaign as an attempt to destabilize Mauritania aimed at setting up a pro-Moroccan regime in Nouakchott, note that once this country feels in immediate danger it will be forced to seek foreign military aid.

In extremis it might consider accepting help from sources which the U.S. considers unfriendly, such as Libya, Cuba, the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, or even the Soviet Union. Officials stress that Mauritania is trying to avoid such a development, and is looking instead for help to maintain its neutrality. For this reason the position of Americans in regional politics seems to government officials here to be crucial.

Over the past few months the United States, France, Saudi Arabia and Iraq have tried to influence the Moroccan Government as friends to moderate its attitude towards Mauritania. Each of the four government's has made it clear to the authorities in Rabat that Morocco has no interest in seeing Mauritania thrown into the camp of its enemies.

Government circles here seem to think that Washington, which has become Rabat's main ally and supplier, can intervene to halt the Moroccan campaign, and developments since the attack on Guelta Zemmur seem to have been the main topic of discussion during Mr Crocker's talks here, even though his visit was scheduled before the Polisario attack.

MOROCCO

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL KODJO DEPARTS 27 OCT

LD281406 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] OAU Secretary Genral Edem Kodjo left Sale Airport this morning at the end of his visit to Morocco. He was received yesterday by His Majesty King Hassan II.

On departure, Mr Eden Kodjo made a statement to the press stressing that despite the tension in the region, he found the king totally ready to cooperate with the OAU so as to lessen the tension and reach a solution to the existing problems.

Reagrding the Afro-French summit due to be held in Paris, Mr Kodjo stated that it is impossible to predict the results of this meeting; he asked that the African leaders adopt a unified strategy. The OAU secretary general linked this meeting with the Cancun meeting.

Regarding the Cancun summit, he said nothing was expected from the North-South dialogue other than the results which had been achieved. The Cancun meeting, he added, sought to narrow the gap between North and South and to reactivate the dialogue.

Referring to the situation in Chad, he stressed that efforts were still being made to send joint African forces to Chad before the end of the year.

Mr Kodjo was seen off at the airport by the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta, by the director of protocol at the ministry and others.

WESTERN SAHARA

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SUCCESSES AGAINST MOROCCANS

LD280027 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information announced that the Saharan Liberation Army launched a fierce attack on 24 October against the Moroccan Kingdom's occupation forces in (Umm al Ghrayn) near Guelta Zemmur on the road leading to (Bukrah). The communique stated that during that attack the enemy forces suffered losses (?consisting of) 130 Moroccan soldiers dead and 200 wounded as well as important material losses.

On 21 and 25 October the Saharan Liberation Army using heavy weapons, intensively shelled the positions of the Moroccan occupation forces stationed in (Anziran) and (Zrighah). The Saharan revolutionaries inflicted heavy losses on the invading forces during that battle.

POLISARIO FORCES CLAIM POSSESSION OF MANY TANKS

NC271325 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Polisario Saharan nationalist forces now possess sufficient armoured vehicles to equip the equivalent of two Western armoured regiments and a reconnaissance regiment, according to figures produced by the defence minister of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic [SADR].

Ibrahim Ghali, speaking to a group of journalists during a trip tothe Zemmur highlands, on the edge of the disputed Western Sahara, said that in a series of operations against Moroccan forces over the past two years his men had captured intact a total of 54 Soviet-built T-54 tanks, six Austro-French S-105 tanks, and 32 AML armoured reconnaissance vehicles equipped with either 90 mm guns or heavy machineguns.

Mr Ghali said that some of the tanks had been used for the first time by Polisario in operations in a series of clashes spread over several months last year in the Ra's al-Khanfrah area, just north of the frontier between Morocco and the Western Sahara.

The minister denied Moroccan allegations that his forces had used armoured vehicles during their attack two weeks ago on the Moroccan garrison at Guelta Zemmur -- and his denial received unanimous confirmation from Moroccans captured during the battle -- but he did not rule out their use in future actions.

For the first time in the extended war for control of the former Spanish Saharan colony the Moroccan command threw into action their new U.S.-built F-5E jets, which have only just been delivered.

Moroccan Air Force pilot Lieutenant Hassan Boughenou was shot down in one of these on October 24 when he was carrying out a ground support mission in the Guelta Zemmur region with another F-5.

Lt Boughenou, 33, who was shown to the journalists two days ago only 27 km (16 miles) from Guelta Zemmur, said that Morocco had taken delivery of 20 of the new jets, but only had five pilots trained to fly them. He said he had been trained in the U.S. after an earlier course in Tours, France.

The pilot said that the F-5E, which is an advanced version of the F-5A, was unsuitable for ground support roles.

According to Lt Goughenou the most appropriate aircraft for this role was the OV-10, which the Rabat government has ordered from the U.S. (American sources here said that six of this type of aircraft were delivered to Morocco earlier this year.)

Reliable Saharan sources said that during fighting which followed the battle for Guelta Zemmur (which is now back in Moroccan hands) the Moroccan forces used large numbers of U.S.-built TOW ground-to-ground missiles.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI CITES AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

EA271858 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today, at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya. The message was presented to the president by Libyan charge d'affaires to Kenya, Mr Tahir (Itumi). The message, which President Moi describes as very important, relates to the problems in Africa, including Chad.

After receiving the message, President Moi said he may very soon send an envoy to Libya and Chad. He said that the envoy's visit to the two countries may also be followed by his personal visit to Libya.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA -- Ethiopia and Kenya National Chambers of Commerce today signed an agreement in Nairobi aimed at cooperation and the strengthening of trade relations between the two countries. The agreement is in conformity with the Lagos plan of action, which calls for the intensification of intra-African trade. The chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, Mr Macharia, signed for Kenya, while his counterpart, Mr Tadesse Liben, signed for his country. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Oct 81 EA]

SOMALIA

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS ARAB COUNTRIES TOUR

EA271952 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic's [SDR] foreign minister, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, left Mogadishu this morning to visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and the Yemeni Arab Republic for discussions on further strengthening existing relations between Somalia and these countries. The SDR foreign minister also will deliver messages from SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre to the kings and presidents of these Arab countries.

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR'S JUMBE MAKES MINISTERIAL CHANGES

EA272256 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, the president of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, who is also chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has made these appointments: Ndegu Mohamed (Khatib), to be minister of state for planning; Ndugu Mohamed (Ramia Abdulwahab), to be minister of finance; Ndugu Ja'far Mfaume Ali, to be chief secretary of the Revolutionary Council; and Ndugu Abdullah Sa'id Mucheri, to be assistant minister in the finance ministry. The appointments are effective immediately.

Ndugu Taimur Swaleh, who was minister of finance, and Ndugu Usi Khamis, who was minister of state for planning, have been assigned to other duties.

CHAD

TENSION, REUMORS OF ACYL COUP REPORTED IN NDJAMENA

AB281744 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Very high tension reigned at the beginning of the week in Ndjamena, where Libyans and Chadians were at the point of entering into confrontation, it is reported Wednesday in Paris by eyewitnesses from the Chadian capital.

This tense situation, they stressed, coincided with rumors of a coup d'etat sponsored by Foreign Affairs Minister Acyl Ahmat against President Goukouni Oueddei.

According to these witnesses, Libyan forces and the gendarmes of the vice president of the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, Col Kamougue Wadel Abdel Kader, stood face to face for several hours with fingers on the triggers, in the area near the civil airport. Elsewhere in the capital, very young soldiers of President Goukouni Oueddei have taken positions against Libyan soldiers.

These witnesses declare that a night airlift permitted Tripoli to considerably reinforce its troops in Ndjamena, notably with armored vehicles. This brutal tension has brought the town to a standstill, these witnesses add. Chadians fled their work places. The presidency itself no longer seemed to be guarded. Several hundred Chadians crossed the Chari River to take refuge in Kusseri, a Cameroon town facing Ndjamena.

Troops Enter Capital

NC281828 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Troops loyal to Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat supported by Libyan armour today entered the Chadian capital of Ndjamena, a reliable source said here today.

The whereabouts of President Goukouni Oueddei was said to be unknown since yesterday, and the presidential palace was apparently no longer guarded.

The source said that Mr Acyl himself arrived in Ndjamena yesterday aboard an aircraft which also brought Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's second-in-command.

The foreign minister's forces came from Mongo, 150 kilometres (90 miles) east of Ndjamena, where they had been engaged against troops loyal to Interior Minister Abba Said. Their arrival increases the number of Mr Acyl's forces and Libyan troops already in the capital.

Earlier travellers arriving in Paris from Ndjamena said that the situation was tense in the capital, with troops loyal to Mr Goukouni and his vice-president, Kamougue Wadel Abdel Kader squaring up to Libyan forces earlier this week and only narrowly avoiding a conflict.

Tripoli had reinforced its forces in Ndjamena by a night airlift, flying in armoured vehicles in particular, the reports said.

Many Chadians were said to have deserted their workplaces, with hundreds fleeing across the River Chari to Kusseri in neighbouring Cameroon.

A contingent of Libya's foreign "Islamic legion" of several hundred men was also said to have established itself in southern Chad at Maro and Baibokoum, only a few kilometres (miles) from the border with the Central African Republic.

Sources in Paris said that Organization of African Unity Chairman Daniel arap Moi, the president of Kenya, was preparing to fly to Tripoli without delay.

But the situation in Ndjamena was said to be "confused" late today.

(Sources in the Cameroon capital of Yaounde said that President Goukouni was preparing to demand officially the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad at a cabinet meeting due to be held tomorrow. But he was outmaneuvered by Mr Acyl who, along with Major Jallud, brought forward the meeting to Tuesday night. A large number of ministers attended, sources said, but it was not known if the president was among them, or where he [?had gone].)

Official Cites Contacts

NC282000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Oct (MENA) -- A MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned that intensive contacts are underway among the various belligerent fronts in Chad with a view to preparing the necessary conditions for the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad and creating the necessary atmosphere for the deployment of an OAU peacekeeping force which will replace the Libyan forces.

A senior Chadian official, who asked that his name not be given, said that the commanders of the three Chadian armies in the north, the center and the west have agreed to forget their tribal disputes and to stop the struggle for power, since these disputes are the reason for the current destruction which has befallen Chad and which cannot be repaired excerpt through international aid for at least a period of 10 years.

The Chadian official said that all the Chadian commanders agreed on the need to unify their efforts and to insist on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces. They also agreed to disband all their armies and military formations following the withdrawal of the Libyan forces and to let the OAU implement the Lagos conference resolutions on the establishment of peace in Chad.

Calm Reported 29 Oct

AB290818 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, earlier reported to have fled before advancing Libyan troops, was today in his presidential residence here.

Only three sentries, two of them armed, were on guard. The capital was calm, and there were no signs of any Libyan tanks or troops.

(Reliable sources had said yesterday in Yaounde, capital of neighbouring Cameroon, that the president had been overthrown by his Libyan-backed foreign minister, Acyl Ahmat, and that Libyan troops were in Ndjamena).

According to a reliable Chadian source here today, the president was scheduled to hold the routine weekly cabinet meeting as usual today.

There were no signs on fighting in the capital's streets over the past few days between troops loyal to the government and forces of the pro-Libyan foreign minister, as reported by foreign radio stations heard here last night.

On the contrary there was business as usual here today, and the central market was as crowded as ever.

River Chari traffic between here and Kusseri, northern Cameroon, was normal at 7 a.m.

(Other reports yesterday, from a reliable source in Paris, had said that troops loyal to the foreign minister had entered Ndjamena supported by Libyan armour, and that Libyan number two 'Abd as-Salam Jallud was with Mr Acyl.)

(According to this source, the whereabouts of President Goukouni were unknown.)

(In Cameroon, reliable sources said 5,000 Libyan soldiers were ringing the Chadian capital. These sources added that Mr Goukouni had been on the point of demanding at a cabinet meeting that Libya pull its troops out of Chad, but had been forestalled by Mr Acyl's move. But the official Libyan news agency in Tripoli issued a report denying there was tension in Chad, and said the situation was stable and perfectly calm.)

Major Jallud's arrival led to a deployment of Libyan forces around the airport here, which in turn made Chadian forces occupy all strategic points.

The Chadian troops appeared prepared to fire, but the misunderstanding apparently was quickly resolved.

But the renewed tension caused a number of Ndjamena residents to seek refuge across the river in Kusseri. Many expressed fear that the Libyan force might attack, and several said their concern had been strengthened by the presence of Major Jallud.

The Libyan second-in-command, meanwhile, said his visit was to hold a routine meeting, as part of the periodical consultations between the two brother countries.

Chad needs to be rebuilt, and Libya is prepared to help, Major Jallud said. He met Tuesday and yesterday with President Goukouni, but details of the talks were not given.

Major Jallud also charged that France was imposing a neutral peacekeeping force in Chad, an apparent reference to [words indistinct] of a multinational force to keep peace in its [word indistinct].

If we are here, Major Jallud said, "it is because of the will of the Chadian Government. The day they tell us to leave, we will go."

The Chadian people are free and sovereign, (and can) decide this question. For Tripoli, the Chadian Government is free to call on any country it wants to help it.

The fears of a return to civil war or of Libyan armed intervention were first provoked by clashes October 13 in Nongo, 500 kms (300 miles) east of Ndjamena in central Chad, between forces loyal to Mr Acyl and Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

OPPOSITION PARTY ASKS FOR SUPERVISED ELECTIONS

AB231800 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Dakar, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea, RDLGE, an opposition party exile, has expressed the hope that democracy will be introduced in Equatorial Guinea before the next presidential and general elections.

In a communique submitted to the press in Dakar, Manuel Ruben Ndongo, chairman of the RDLGE, also called for OAU and UN supervision of the elections scheduled for 1982 and suggested that the ruling Military Council enter into contact with all the opposition movements in exile with the view to arranging a meeting.

The RDLGE, which is a nonviolent party, also considers that it is useless to organize a referendum for the adoption of new constitution as the Military Council intends to do. In the chairman's view, the constitution which was adopted in 1968 could, if honored, lead to the setting up of true democracy in Equatorial Guinea.

The RDLGE, whose chairman lives in Dakar, says it embraces four parties oposed to the Equatorial Guinea regime.

GABON

BONGO DISCUSSES PURPOSE OF EUROPEAN TOUR

AB271100 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The president left Libreville very early this morning for Luxembourg, the first stage of a tour which will also take him to France, Italy and Belgium. The head of state will pay a 2-day official working visit to Luxembourg. Jean Rene reports:

The head of state, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, began a tour of some European capitals today. The tour, which started with Luxembourg, will also take him to Italy. In fact, after Luxembourg, President Bongo will go to Belgium on an official visit. He will then go to France to take part in the French-African conference before going finally to Italy where he has been invited for a state visit.

The president is accompanied by his wife and some members of the government including the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo; Jean-Francois Ntoutoume, minister and personal counselor to the head of state; Economy and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou; Commerce and Industrial Development Minister Etienne Moussirou; the secretary of state for public relations, Albert Yangari; as well as some members of his office. The head of state explained the purpose of his European tour to our colleagues of the Luxembourg Radio and Television Service:

[Begin recording] I decided to visit some EEC member countries because of some very simple problems: We have embarked on a major project which concerns all the EEC member countries, namely the trans-Gabon railroad. Some time ago, I was making great efforts to obtain from some financial institutions including the European Development Fund the necessary loan to begin work on the trans-Gabon railroad project. Since the work has already begun and we will reach the end of what we call the first section in 1982, we must now obtain more loans to begin work on the second section which will go from (Goue) to Franceville. We therefore consider it necessary to follow the same procedure as in the case of the construction of the first section.

[Question] Concerning this cooperation with the EEC countries, are the European and Luxembourg firms going to help you in the construction of this railroad?

[Answer] Well, we have forgotten no one [words indistinct]. If Luxembourg can give us supplier credits under the best conditions apart from what we can obtain from the European Development Fund, it is obvious that the businessmen can work independently of the existing consortium. [End recording]

ZAIRE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FREEZES PETROLEUM PRICES

AB231900 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Some problems have been causing concern to the Executive Council. Some of these problems are the long lines of vehicles at gas stations in Kinshasa and the shortage of diesel oil for sale, which has been so acute that it was time for the Executive Council to take necessary measures.

Henceforth, there will be no increase in the price of oil products until 31 January 1982. This decision was made after the extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council last Wednesday -- 48 hours ago -- and it was confirmed yesterday during the meeting which the first vice state commissioner and state commissioner for territorial administration, citizen Yundwane Te Pemako held at the council building with officials of the main oil companies in Zaire. The freeze in the prices of fuel, citizen Yundwane said, was motivated by the impact a price increase would have on the economic sector, particularly in transport and agriculture.

Thus, the Executive Council has been able to avoid the possibility of a misunderstanding between Petrozaire and the traditional oil companies. Already, about 148 million Zaires have been allocated for the payment of debts by the state to the oil companies, but at this juncture, all that these companies have to do is to collect the money owed them by their customers and settle their debts -- the oil companies owe Petrozaire 125 million Zaires. It is also necessary for the Executive Council to work out a formula to enable these companies, especially Petrozaire, to possess sufficient working capital to cover all the foreign exchange requirements of the Bank of Zaire.

Citizen Yundwane also stated that the Executive Council will make an effort to set up a mechanism for the finance department to rapidly send the bills to the respective creditors for payment because it appears that Zaire is now experiencing a decrease in the quantity of some petroleum products on the market because of the difficulties being encountered by these oil companies. We can rightly think that at this moment the Executive Council, which is meeting at the council building, is deliberating on the problem of oil bills. In fact, the Executive Council meeting began this morning at 1000. For the moment, it is still in session but we have not as yet heard any news of it. But according to a telephone call from our friend [name indistinct], it seems that the oil issue occupies a big position on the agenda of the Executive Council meeting today.

CUBAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

AB250931 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] A Cuban delegation arrived in Kinshasa today for a 5-day exploratory mission. It will discuss with its Zairian partners the possibilities of cooperation between Zaire and Cuba.

GDR DELEGATION LEAVES KINSHASA FOR BRAZZAVILLE

AB250932 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The GDR delegation left Kinshasa today for Brazzaville after participating in the works of the Zaire-CAR joint commission from 19 to 23 October.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT CHAIRS POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

AB272025 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Political Bureau and the Steering Committee met this afternoon under the chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the party. A final communique on the meeting, which lasted from 1600-1930, will be issued as soon as possible.

Further Details

AB281356 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] As scheduled, party cadres met yesterday afternoon at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the party. For more than 90 minutes members of the Political Bureau and Steering Committee discussed matters concerning the party's life. Speaking on this occasion, President Houphouet-Boigny first reviewed the international situation in light of the recent Cancun summit, on which Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Simeon Ake made a report.

The head of state, drawing his conclusions from this recent summit, once again criticized the selfishness of the rich countries. He pointed out the distrubing repercussions of such a situation in the long run on the rich countries themselves. They should, therefore, see to the establishment of more just economic relations between industrialized countries and developing countries.

The head of state then announced the holding of a national council meeting. Topics to be raised at this meeting were discussed. Thus, the problem of training and employment was raised. On this topic, the chairman of the party feels that it is necessary to further harmonize elements of this sector, especially in the agricultural field. Fields of study and job openings also retained President Houphouet-Boigny's attention. He said solutions to this problem are far from satisfactory, but people should be conscious of the role they have to play in the country.

Of course, the head of state could not end his speech without mentioning the economic situation in the country. This is the time, he said, more than ever, when Ivorians should close ranks so that the work of national reconstruction will continue, in spite of everything. We should always resort to dialogue to settle our differences, the head of state again implored Ivorians.

MALI

LIBERIA'S DOE CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT

AB271631 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Liberian President Samuel Kanyon Doe today ended his 2-day working visit to our country. He flew home this afternoon at 1300. He was seen off by President Moussa Traore, members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government and National Assembly. He made the following statement in the VIP lounge, explaining his feelings at the end of his visit.

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] I am very happy that I was able to pay a 2-day working visit to this historical country. This visit has made it possible for me to both hold consultations with my brother Moussa Traore and to plan future joint actions of bilateral cooperation.

I consider this visit a training one because I conferred with His Excellency President Moussa Traore from whom I learned many things. What I learned will enable me to better face some situations and also to better understand Mali. Also that country will better understand Liberia.

Even though cooperation agreements between Mali and Liberia were signed in the 1960's, they have never materialized. Henceforth, I believe that my visit will not only revive the long-standing agreements but will also open new avenues for other forms of cooperation, for instance, in housing, trade and sports. In spite of the brevity of my visit, I can assure you that I and members of my delegation are going back to Liberia with very good memories of the friendly and cordial reception given us by the Mali Government and people. Unfortunately, our visit must be short because we have other commitments in Liberia. I am very pleased with the cordiality and, furthermore, we are very delighted with the (?kindness) of the Mali Government and people. [end recording]

Communique Issued on Visit

AB271843 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Communique issued in Bamako on 27 October after Liberian President Samuel Doe's visit to Mali on 26 and 27 October -- read by Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye]

[Text] His Excellency Gen Samuel Kanyon Doe commander in chief of the Liberian Armed Forces, chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and head of state, made a working and friendly visit to the Republic of Mali on 26 and 27 October 1981. President Samuel Doe and members of his delegation were given a warm and fraternal reception which is proof of the long-standing bonds of brotherhood and friendship between the peoples of Liberia and Mali.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, made it possible for Presidents Doe and Moussa Traore to hold fruitful discussions on bilateral, African and world issues.

With regard to bilateral relations, both heads of state expressed their common determination to further promote the cooperation between their two countries, based on their complementary goals and their brotherly solidarity.

The two leaders thoroughly examined ways and means of promoting such cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural sectors. In this regard, they agreed to set up a joint commission. They pledged their determination to work continuously toward the establishment of an atmosphere of understanding and mutual trust with a view to strengthening peace, security and stability in the subregion. Both leaders reiterated their determination to take effective actions within the ECOWAS and other regional and subregional organizations likely to consolidate unity and active solidarity.

With regard to the situation in Africa, the two heads of state reiterated their adherence to the principles and ideals of the OAU Charter, in particular those related to noninterference in other states' domestic affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two leaders expressed their concern about mounting tension in Africa and the threats against peace and stability on the continent.

With regard to the situation in Chad, they pledged their commitment to continue their efforts along with other African countries to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of that country on the basis of the Lagos accords that conferred international legitimacy and legality on the government chaired by President Goukouni **Oueddei**.

With regard to the Western Sahara, both leaders support the efforts made by the organizing committee to hold a general and free referendum on self-determination in that territory under the auspices of the OAU and with UN participation.

Both leaders also addressed their attention to the situation in southern Africa. They committed themselves to supporting the just struggle of the people of the region against racism, apartheid and colonial domination. The two heads of state vigorously condemned the criminal aggressions launched by the racists in Pretoria against Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

With particular regard to the Namibian issue, the two leaders expressed their full support to the Namibian people under the leadership of their only authentic representative, SWAPO. They reiterated that the plan laid down by UN Resolution 435 is the only basis for a fair, peaceful and definitive settlement of the Namibian problem.

After examining the situation in the Middle East, they reaffirmed that any just and lasting solution to that conflict can only be reached after Israel has withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories, including the blessed city of Jerusalem and after the adknowledgement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

The two leaders expressed their firm support for the objective action of the UN, aimed at achieving detente and disarmament. They also reiterated their desire for the principles of nonalignment to bring about a new world order.

Present at the working session were:

On the Liberian side: Lieutenant Colonel Gbatu, PRC speaker; Captain Kollie, PRC secretary general; Col Larry Barther, PRC member; Gen Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, minister of foreign affairs; George Dunye, finance minister; Bryon Tarry, planning and economy minister; Gray Allison, information minister; Ambassador Charles (Anfoh), chief of presidential protocol; Willy Stevens, deputy minister and director of the presidential office, Harry Brankar, deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of African affairs; and David (Neydi), minister of state and interpreter.

On the Malian side, Prof Mamadou Dembele, member of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC]; (Aguidi Nyangale), BEC member; Bahi Ag Mohamed, BEC member; Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, planning minister; Alioune Blondin Beye, foreign affairs and international cooperation minister; Robert Tieble N'daw, industrial development and tourism minister; Idrissa Keita, finance and commerce minister; Gakou Fatour Niang, information and telecommunications minister; Abdul Rahman Maiga, Mali's ambassador to Liberia; (?Abdoulaye Kante), director of the presidential office; Moussa N'daw Keita, acting secretary general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and (Izalekite), presidential adviser on diplomatic affairs.

On behalf of the Liberian people, the PRC and its government, head of state Doe expressed to the Malian people, their party, the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM], their government and in particular to President Moussa Traore their most sincere thanks for the warm and fraternal reception given him and his delegation.

Head of state Doe invited his brother, President Moussa Traore, to make a working visit to the Republic of Liberia. President Moussa Traore gladly accepted the invitation and the date will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Bamako on 27 October 1981 in French and English with equal legal valadity

[Signed] For the Republic of Liberia, His Excellency Gen Samuel K Doe, commander in chief of the Liberian Armed Forces, PRC chairman and head of state; for the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the Republic of Mali [end recording]

NIGERIA

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES CANCUN SUMMIT RESULTS

AB281327 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Andy Anarado commentary]

[Text] Perhaps one encouraging achievement of the Cancun summit must be the concensus of opinion among the leaders in attendance over the need to make progress in the global negotiations for reordering of the outlook of the world economy. In that context, it does seem that a significant step has been taken to reverse the course of the deadlock which has impeded progress for quite some time. Although it was clear that there were differences in the method of approach for achieving the ultimate desired goal, discussions at the summit provided a new climate for hope, nonetheless. What was equally encouraging was that, within the 2 days at their disposal, the leaders focused attention on the major issues of our time and the challenges facing the world economy with food, security and agricultural development topping the list. Other areas were commodities, trade and industrialization, monetary and financial issues, as well as energy.

But of all the issues, the poor world food situation was rightly highlighted as the most pressing problem facing mankind. This is because of the alarming annual increase in food demand and the misery of hunger which a number of Third World countries have been going through. It is also difficult to appreciate the amount of the money being wasted by the superpowers to replenish their arsenals while a large portion of the world population is pining away in abject poverty, want, hunger and disease. In world figures, more than 500 billion naira is being spent on armament by these powers. In contrast, their aid to the agricultural sector in the developing countries is about 12 billion naira. Food imports by African countries last year alone totalled 30 billion naira. Trade deficits and other imports have put their economies under severe pressure.

These are situations that needed urgent redress within the concept of interdependence of nations. It was, therefore, reassuring that in the final statement the leaders at Cancun -- representing 22 countries which form two-thirds of the world population but three-quarters of the world's wealth -- gave an unequivocal recognition to this reality. They had a common understanding that the economic prosperity of any country or group of countries increasingly depends on the existence of conditions for growth and stability as a nation. In addition, they appreciated that many of the economic problems which beset them individually could only be solved through joint actions among states. One other area of note was the strong view shared by the leaders that, in the global community, the problems of economic disparity among nations need to be seen as a responsibility of all and, therefore, required concerted action.

But this realistic approach to the world economic situation was almost undermined by America's "big brother" posture during the talks. As if to make its presence felt, the American delegation indulged itself in setting preconditions for agreement on the issues on the agenda. The point that has been emphasized repeatedly is that the North-South issue should not be seen as that of master-servant relationship. Instead, it is an attempt at enhancing cooperation and development at the global level. Even when this involves assistance from one country to the other, it should not be exploited for achieving narrow self-interest or for scoring temporary ideological victory.

The South as much as the North has the right to seek to live in a world where the gap between the rich and the poor does not remain excessively wide. What should be realized is that there are changing fortunes as natural (?endowment) and so or natural disaster strike. [sentence as heard] What this demands is coexistence in peace and harmony for the good of humanity in general. As was observed after the Cancun summit, the past story of this global round of negotiations to advance a new world economic order must be added. But with the manifest political will to succeed, the diversities could be narrowed into a positive action program that will create the right atmosphere for the desired change. That, it is hoped, will be the construction of the bridge where the North and the South will meet and share common interests and aspirations as members of a healthy and buoyant world community.

ANGOLA

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

EA282322 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Communique issued by Angolan Defense Ministry on 27 October]

[Text] As denounced in previous communiques, the bellicose South African forces are continuing up to the present time to attack some areas of Cunene Province, bombarding and machinegunning settlements and their occupants, resulting in the deaths of men, women, old people and children and in material damage.

On 26 October 1981, just when the so-called contact group arrived in the country, the South African racists intensified their armed actions by trying to reach Cahama where the returned population had already started to resume normal life.

On the same day, at 0732, the South African Air Force bombed FAPLA [Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] positions. Again on the same day at 1845, helicopter-borne South African forces landed in the areas of the Ngiva and Chicusse settlements, 12 km from Cahama. At 1020, the enemy continued landing forces south of the Cahama settlement. At 1258, the enemy air force bombed the FAPLA positions. At 1750, 14 South African aircraft overflew the Uia-Cahama Road.

Yesterday, 27 October violent fighting took place between FAPLA and the Pretoria invading forces. Our forces maintained their defensive positions. As a result of these actions, FAPLA shot down two Impala aircraft MK-2 and a Puma helicopter and killed an unconfirmed number of invading soldiers.

The struggle continues: Victory is certain:

[Signed] Col Pedro Marinha Tonha Pedale, minister, office of the Ministry of Defense, Luanda, 27 October 1981

COMMENTARY VIEWS WESTERN CONTACT GROUP MISSION

AB251302 Luanda ANGOP in French 1029 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Commentary: "Namibia: Step Forward?"]

[Text] Luanda, 24 Oct (ANGOP) -- On Friday, ANGOP made an analysis of the preparations toward the African tour of a delegation from the contact group which is expected in Luanda on Monday afternoon to discuss the Namibian problem with Angolan authorities.

This delegation from the contact group, led by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, will have as its formal mission explaining to the parties involved in the Namibian problem the modifications which they want to make in the UN plan for Namibian independence.

On the other hand, it will not be the first African visit of the group which claims the responsibility of carrying out the process that could lead to Namibia's independence. In effect, this contact group, set up in 1977, has arbitrarily taken the place of the UN council on Namibia, this high authority which assigned the group its functions.

Meanwhile, the emergence of countries like the People's Republic of Angola and Mozambique on the international scene, countries which possess a clear anticolonial program, and the consequent evolution of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, pushed the Western countries to maneuver in order to delay as long as possible the end to the process of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime.

More than 3 years after its inception, the Angolan Government's scepticism on the role of the contact group, especially its composition, is justified today. For, as a source close to ANGOP stated, the objectives which these countries set for themselves were more than doubtful, as they revealed a hypocritical attitude, and since they will not go to the point of sacrificing their interests in Namibia for philantropic reasons.

To this end, the Western countries -- grouped within the contact group -- have conceived a so-called implementation plan for this resolution which was discussed and analyzed with the frontline states and South Africa and which all the same should have been presented to the UN [council] on Namibia.

This plan provided, in particular, for a cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa, the gradual reduction of the South African forces in Namibia to a limit of 1500, and the stationing of UN forces as well as the organization of free general elections.

Following that, we witnessed a series of dilatory maneuvers by the Pretoria regime meant to avoid the implementation of resolution 435 and the UN plan.

Meanwhile, the Republican Ronald Reagan ascends to the presidency with a program which is even more favorable to the racists, thus questioning the process which has already been put forward by the United Nations with its plan for Namibia.

Therefore, with the unleashing of this process, the Reagan administration intended to discard the settlement of the Namibian problem within the context of the United Nations, the only legal authority in the territory since 1966.

The Reagan administration discovers that the UN plan for Namibia was not enough to guarantee the independence of the territory. That was why Chester Crocker, nominee for the post of deputy secretary of state, had to tour the frontline states and South Africa to explain what Western countries consider to be insufficient for the implementation of the UN plan.

A little later, on 15 April 1981, the heads of state of the frontline countries met in the Angolan capital and reaffirmed their support for the UN plan, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435, and the urgent need to implement it without delay, equivocation, qualification or modification. From that moment on, Angola undertook an immense diplomatic campaign which resulted in the meetings of foreign ministers of the OAU in Addis Ababa, the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, and later the meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in El Djair (Algiers) during which the Pretoria regime, because of its scornful arrogance for the international community's resolutions. [sentence as received]

Thus, an emergency session of the UN Security Council was convened, a session which was marked by the U.S. veto and Great Britain's absention to the resolution presented by African and nonaligned countries. This resolution condemned the racist regime and called for a meeting of a special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia and invoked chapter seven of the charter which provides for general and mandatory sanctions.

Then the contact group met in Rome and defended Security Council resolution 435/78 as constituting a solid basis for achieving any negotiated settlement. This group, however, persisted in indicating that this settlement plan was not sufficient to ensure its implementation and stuck to the idea of drawing up so-called constitutional principles and the adoption of measures which protect the special rights of the white minority in Namibia after independence.

And it is only under these conditions that the United States and South Africa would agree to accept the implementation of UN resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

Judging from information published recently, it is within this framework that a delegation of the contact group will come to Angola and other frontline states. However, other problems remain unsolved, despite African countries' understanding of certain specific questions which, if not solved, could jeopardize the process, especially Pretoria's (?arrogance) toward the United Nations, the composition of the UN [peacekeeping] force during the transitional period.

It can be said that the People's Republic of Angola is currently faced with a South African war of occupation. Considering the fact that South Africa is occupying the southern bank of the Cunene River up to the Namibian border; the racists would find themselves in a position of force and take the liberty of making demands, without giving anything in exchange. [sentence as received]

And it is against this background that the delegation led by Chester Crocker will go to Luanda on Monday; Chester Crocker who cannot even pretend to have left Angola last April after a well accomplished mission. If SWAPO is allowed to speak first, observers note, Angola will also have a word to say, not as a party involved in the conflict, but simply as an African state, which has been a victim of the consequences of the conflict and will be until Namibia attains independence.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SASSOU-NGUESSO

AB251019 Luanda ANGOP in French 1005 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 24 Oct (ANGOP) -- The chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday morning received in audience, Denis Matingou, Congolese minister of tourism and environment, who conveyed a message from Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese president. Present at the audience was Venancio de Moura, the Angolan deputy minister for foreign affairs.

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICANS KILLED IN RAIL SABOTAGE ATTEMPT

EA232150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] specialized in sabotage activites, were killed by the Mozambican Armed Forces [FPLM] on 14 October 1981 in (Anzoi), Gondola district, Manica Province. The South Africans, who were together with a group of armed bandits, were attacked by our forces as they were preparing to mine the railway line which connects the cities of Chimoio and Beira. During the fighting, three Boer soldiers were killed, as well as three of the armed bandits who were accompanying them.

In the area, our forces captured various light and automatic firearms and high powered explosives, including [words indistinct] medical equipment and South African documentation. The FPLM discovered soon after the fight that more elements of the South African forces were involved in the sabotage operation against the Beira-Chimoio railway line.

The direct participation of the Boer military in armed actions on Mozambican territory demonstrates the aggressive intentions of the apartheid regime against the frontline countries, in particular against the People's Republic of Angola and comes within the global strategy of (?mercenaries) in this African zone.

In its armed actions against our country, the apartheid regime is trying to destroy targets of great economic importance for our country or countries of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Committee [SADCC]. Among other objectives [words indistinct], in particular the use of Beira port for Zimbabwe through Chimoio.

The pipeline from Beira to Umtali and the main roads along which the high tension electricity supply is routed are the main targets of the apartheid regime in a desperate attempt to strangle the economic development of Mozambique and to force the SADCC countries to depend more on South Africa.

These armed actions of the Pretoria regime against Mozambican territory are accompanied by repeated violations of our airspace by the racist air force who use Hercules aircraft and helicopters to parachute [word indistinct] and ammunition to the trained armed gangs infiltrated by the apartheid regime into our country and who attack defenseless people and burn settlements.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE FORCE DENIES FIGHTING IN ANGOLA

LD281132 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force has denied allegations by the Angolan News Agency ANGOP that South African forces are at present engaged in military actions in Angola. A defense force spokesman said in Pretoria that if there were white troops in southern Angola they could only be the country's Soviet, East German or Cuban allies, and any heavy fighting could only be clashes between Angolan forces and those of the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. He said it was clear that the allegations were intended to coincide with the arrival of the representatives of the five Western powers in South Africa. It was also clear that the Angolan News Agency was rapidly becoming a master disseminator of blatant lies.

MAPUTO REPORT ON SOLDIERS' DEATHS DENIED

LD241148 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force has denied a report by Radio Maputo that three South African soldiers had been shot dead in a skirmish with Mozambique forces. The radio alleged that the men had been shot along the railway between Chimoio and Beira. The spokesman for the dfense force in Pretoria said the allegation was lying propaganda and typical of the African pattern of trying to l[illegible] at South Africa's door all the internal problems of neighbor countries. He sai[illegible] was known that the Mozambique resistance, MNR, was very active and attempts would probably be made to couple their activities with South Africa. The Mozambique Government would simply have to learn to handle the opposition in the country to its Marxist rule.